

3 1961

'Minute Men' Being Formed In Mississippi

Special to The Commercial Appeal

GREENWOOD, Miss., Nov. 29. —Robert B. Patterson, executive secretary of the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, said Wednesday that many Southern communities are organizing groups of "minute men" in order to counteract acts of organizations which are sending groups throughout the South in attempts to break local and state segregation laws.

"These minute men organizations are made up of a cross section of the finest white citizenry in each community," said Mr. Patterson. "They consist of bankers, lawyers, businessmen, farmers, and community leaders."

Their purpose is to peaceably assemble on short notice at any given point within their community or county to demonstrate a citizens protest against any invasion of our institutions."

Mr. Patterson added that the presence of these civic leaders will lend moral support to local law enforcement officers who may be out-numbered "by the invaders."

Seven leaders or "colonels" are the key men in each organization. Each of these "colonels" telephones five "captains" and each of the five "captains" in turn calls five "lieutenants." In a matter of a few minutes, a substantial group can be alerted to assemble at a given point.

"This is a nonviolent counteraction to the organized nonviolent lawbreakers," said Mr. Patterson. He stated that Greenwood, Grenada, and Winona are three of the cities which have organized minute men.

MISSISSIPPI

NOV.

MINUTE MEN - SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES ARE ORGANIZING GROUPS OF 'MINUTE MEN' IN ORDER TO COUNTERACT ACTS OF ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE SENDING GROUPS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH IN ATTEMPTS TO BREAK LOCAL AND STATE SEGREGATION LAWS.

3 1961 ✓

THE WHITE AMERICAN, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL
WHITE AMERICAN PARTY

GEORGIA
ANTI-NEGRO AND
ANTI-SEMITIC

Newspapers ~~Multiplied~~ Picketed ~~Constitution~~ By 3 Racists

Three men representing an anti-Negro, anti-Jewish organization picketed The Atlanta Constitution and the Atlanta Journal Wednesday.

Atlanta, Ga.
Police removed one of the men from the scene after he refused to identify himself.

Shirley S. D. L.
Later, the man, Hal Eugene Burnett of Rte. 1, Winston, Ga., produced identification papers and was released without charge. He returned to the picket line.

The other two men were identified as Henry Ash and Robert Bowling, one of five men indicted in the bombing of the Jewish Temple in 1958. Bowling was never tried on the charge.

The picketers handed out copies of a four-page publication called "The White American, official organ of the National White Americans Party." It contained violently anti-Negro and anti-Semitic articles.

Bowling, listed as editor of the paper, told a reporter the Atlanta papers had aided the Communists by publishing reports of Russia's latest space orbit. "We have no proof, and we don't believe it's true," he declared.

Constitution Editor Eugene Patterson's only comment was: "It's a free country."

ALABAMA (KKK)

REV. ALVIN HORN

FORMER KKK LEADER

part came to the city hall here at 1:05. It was turned in by W. L. Horn, 18, son of Horn, by a previous marriage.

Father At Work

Alvin Horn, who quit his Klan position in 1957 after a controversy arose over his marriage to Barbara Richardson of Talladega, was away at work at the Wilsonville Steam Plant in Shelby County, where he is employed as an electrician.

W. L. Horn and Leslie Horn, 17, another son of Alvin Horn, had been away getting a television fixed and found the house in

the living room. They were not removed for several hours. The patrolman said the position of the bodies appeared as though Mrs. Horn was trying to get the children out. "But we can't tell," the officer said.

The home was located on a dirt road off Alabama 77, in Spring Hill community.

Considerable controversy arose in 1957 when Horn, then about 45, was married to the 15-year-old girl in a Georgia ceremony. Her parents sought an annulment, charging that the girl's age was given as 20 rather than 15 when they got the license.

Bride Is Jailed

The girl was held in a jail at Talladega for six days on charges that she was a minor out of control of her parents.

But she was released by Juvenile Court authorities after Horn's attorneys presented a doctor's statement that she was pregnant.

She was given a choice of returning to her parents or living with Horn. She chose Horn.

Mrs. Wesley, a widow, said the Horns had been her neighbors for about three years.

A U. S. District Court injunction issued at Montgomery last month named Horn and several KKK organizations and Robert H. Shelton, another Klan leader of Tuscaloosa.

The order enjoined them from instigating or taking part in violence against Freedom Riders.



TRAGEDY TAKES FAMILY—Alvin Horn.

flames when they returned. They couldn't get in, and went to the nearest telephone, at the home of Mrs. Della Wesley, to call for help.

"We couldn't get anybody at the Ashland fire department," Mrs. Wesley said. W. L. Horn jumped into his car and drove to a store on Alabama 77 where he put the call through to the city hall.

Bill Saxon of the Ashland fire department took the tank truck out, but the fire was too far along to be successfully combatted. He made two trips back to Ashland and Alvin Jr., 3½, were taken from the ruins of the small house after the fire burned itself out.

Building Destroyed

The horribly burned bodies were burned down, leaving only its stone foundation and metal objects standing.

The fire apparently broke out shortly before 1 p.m. A call to the scene said the bodies were for Ashland's volunteer fire de-

Ex-Klan Leader's Wife, Children Die In Flames

Clay County Farm Home Destroyed

ASHLAND, June 22 (AP)—The wife, and two children of a former Ku Klux Klan leader, died in a fire that destroyed their house near here Wednesday.

Dead are 19-year-old Mrs. Barbara Horn, 3-year-old Alvin T. Horn Jr., and 2-year-old Pamela Horn, Highway Patrol Sgt. Ralph P. Hooks said.

Cause of the fire was undetermined, but two deputy state fire marshals and two toxicologists began an investigation late Wednesday.

Sheriff Paul G. Levie said the investigation turned up nothing to indicate foul play.

The Ashland Volunteer Fire Department answered a call at about 1 p.m., but when a truck arrived at the home in the Hill School community, seven miles west of Ashland, the six-room frame structure already was destroyed, Mrs. Norma Willis, Ashland town clerk, said.

NAMED IN SUIT

Horn, a rival for KKK power in Alabama, recently was named in a federal court injunction barring violence against "Freedom Riders" in Alabama.

He had resigned as a leader of the Alabama Ku Klux Klan faction in 1957 following his marriage to 15-year-old Barbara Richardson in Georgia May 3, 1957.

Mrs. Della Wesley, the nearest neighbor, said the 49-year-old Horn's son, W. L. Horn, 18, who lived with his father and stepmother, found the blaze when he returned from Talladega where he had gone to take a television set to be repaired.

"He came running to my house to use the phone," she said.

"He couldn't get into his house to use the phone there. And we couldn't get anybody at the Ashland Volunteer Fire Department to answer.

"He jumped into his car and drove down to the highway about a mile and a half away. He finally got the fire department to answer. But when they got here there was nothing but ruins.

"The house was all smoke when I went out. There wasn't anything anybody could do."

Sgt. Hooks said the bodies were in what apparently had been the living room.

Mrs. Willis said Horn, who has been married three times, was at work at Wilsonville, some 40 miles away, where he is a laborer. Horn is a part-time preacher.

"It looked like Mrs. Horn was trying to get the children out of the house," Sgt. Hooks said.

"They were close together. But we couldn't tell."

SOME CONTROVERSY

Considerable controversy arose over the Baptist preacher's marriage to the teen-age girl.

Her parents sought an annulment. They alleged that the girl's age was given as 20.

The girl was held in a jail at Talladega near Ashland for six days on charges that she was a minor out of control of her parents.

But she was released by juvenile court authorities after Horn's attorneys presented a doctor's statement that she was pregnant. She was given a choice of re-

turning to her parents or living with Horn. She chose Horn.

Mrs. Wesley, a widow, said the Horns had been her neighbors about three years.

KLAN LEADER

A U.S. District Court injunction issued at Montgomery last month named Horn and several KKK organizations and Robert H. Shelton, a Klan leader of Tuscaloosa.

The order enjoined them from instigating or taking part in violence against "Freedom Riders."

The 49-year-old Horn was grand dragon of the Klan for many years before he resigned because of publicity over his marriage.

He was indicted for falsely swearing that the girl was 20 but the charge was dropped on the request of the child bride's father.

Horn had been indicted seven years earlier for murder in the nighttime slaying of Charlie Hurst at Pell City. Hurst was shot down by a group of men after telling his son he thought "the Klan is after me."

The murder indictment against Horn was dismissed in October, 1952.

Cause Of Horn Fire Is Sought

ASHLAND, June 22 (AP)—Sheriff Paul Levie spent much of today peering the ruins of a house seeking the cause of a fire in which the teen-aged wife and two children of a former Ku Klux Klan leader died.

Five marshals and state toxicologists also were investigating.

Dead are 19-year-old Barbara Richardson Horn and her two children, Alvin J. Horn Jr., 3, and Pamela Horn, 2.

3 Trapped As Flames Raze Home

Former Klan Leader Away At Work As Tragedy Strikes

Special to The Post-Herald
ASHLAND, June 22 (AP)—

The young wife of Alvin Horn, 19, and her two small children died this afternoon when their house on a dirt road six miles east of here burned to the ground.

The bodies of Mrs. Barbara Richardson Horn, 19; Pamela, 2, and Alvin Jr., 3½, were taken from the ruins of the small house after the fire burned itself out. The horribly burned bodies were burned down, leaving only its stone foundation and metal objects standing.

The fire apparently broke out shortly before 1 p.m. A call to the scene said the bodies were for Ashland's volunteer fire de-

Burning Of The Talladega Cross Here Daily Home Investigated Talladega Ala

Police Tuesday promised a vigorous investigation into a cross burning in front of a Negro home here coupled with a reported demand for payment of \$5.

Chief Victor Dyson said the cross, a small and crude affair, was stuck into the mud of a driveway at the home of Mrs. Hoover Jemison on East Coffee street Monday night.

The woman told officers she went to the door and that a white man told her she could avoid future harassment by the payment of \$5.

"Right now we don't have any leads," the chief said. "The woman said she did not know the man."

"We intend to make a thorough investigation however."

"Klan Joins Hunt"

A news report in the local daily press February 18 carried the caption over an alleged rape allegedly involving a young Negro person suspected of victimizing a woman that said in part "Klan joins hunt" for the accused. It added that some "heavily armed men known to newsmen as Klansmen attempted to join the Anniston area search Friday (February 17). About 10 or 15 were spotted. Officers ordered them away."

Rape is a vile and revolting crime under American standards. It is a crime of lust and not one of race. Yet under emotional tensions, false teachings, and deliberate distortions it takes on sensitivity under circumstances which also disturb other social patterns.

If police, as indicated in the news report, rejected the assistance of the KKK-men, they acted in a commendable way. Police trained in crime prevention and detection know better how to deal with any situation in which laws allegedly have been violated or the rights of a person wrongfully debased. The KKK, on record, often operates outside the law and sometimes in conflict with the established law. Some branches or units of the KKK are on the Attorney General's subversive list.

Anniston has been in the news eye recently in connection with alleged attacks by some white men on a college student near a railroad station in that city. Some years back a Negro person was allegedly attacked in a service station by a white person. There have also been other related unhappy events. Yet in all of these, public officials in Anniston seem to be aware of the need for keeping the enforcement of the law and the meting out of justice in lawfully and authoritatively constituted hands. It should be no other way.

Yet we must keep alert that never the temptation will overcome any of us that we may become weak enough to succumb to any suggestion of guilt by either association or racial identification. That is one of the reasons that those groups which subscribe to ideologies attributed to outfits like the KKK should never be accepted as partners of law enforcement. Also it cannot be easily understood how and why law enforcement officers would allow armed men to stand around without arresting them for violation of the firearms laws.

What reportedly happened in Anniston is too serious to be laughed off. Extra-legal recruits have no place in proper law enforcement. Certainly when such outfits present themselves with arms in the presence of the proper officers of the law they would seem to be violating the firearms laws.

Men so armed, and unauthorized, tend to become the potential cells of anarchy if they are not properly restrained. That is another reason why citizens should applaud police officers who alert themselves to such potential dangers and let any and all know that such acts will not be tolerated nor allowed to endanger the growth of freedom and democracy.

KKK TOOK IMPORTANT ROLE IN SHAPING STATE'S FUTURE

What is the true story of the Ku Klux Klan? For good or evil, the hooded order was an important factor in shaping Alabama's destiny immediately after the War Between the States. 2-3-61



The full story is told in The Advertiser-Journal's big Confederate Centennial edition on Feb. 19.

Every subscriber to these newspapers will receive the special edition as a bonus.

Extra copies delivered to your home can be ordered through your carrier at 15 cents per copy. Mail-away copies, wrapped in a distinctive Centennial cover and mailed by The Advertiser-Journal anywhere in the U.S., may be ordered at 35 cents per copy through your carrier or by mail to:

Circulation Dept.,
Advertiser-Journal,
P. O. Box 950,
Montgomery 2, Ala.

KKK Again Spotlighted In Alabama

By The Associated Press

Ku Klux Klansmen are again in the limelight.

Admitted Klan members have been arrested for attacks on "freedom riding" bus passengers in Birmingham and for flogging a white woman and two white men at Talladega, Ala.

And, at Montgomery, a federal judge who issued an injunction against further efforts to interfere with interstate bus travel, put the blame for recent bus station race-rioting on the KKK.

Still, the Klan which prowls at night in 1961 is a far cry from the politically powerful hooded — and masked — riders who spoke with an authoritative voice a quarter of a century ago.

No longer does the robed brotherhood boast openly of prominent citizens among its members.

To the contrary, it is difficult even to find out who some of the leaders are.

A reason for the change, perhaps, is Alabama's anti-masking law, enacted a dozen years ago, prohibiting anyone from wearing facial coverings in public except on festive occasions like Mardi Gras.

Unveiling of the Klan robbed it of the protection of anonymity — except on occasions when night-riders lease privately owned property as a meeting site and mask themselves in what they call a nonpublic ritual.

Cross-burnings have become more and more frequent since the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed school segregation in 1954. But in recent weeks, there have been bloody outbreaks of rioting. And the Justice Department says officially that the KKK is behind some of it.

ALSO AT WHITES

Klan animosities are not aimed at Negroes alone.

On a Friday night 10 days ago, Mr. and Mrs. Marlin White and James N. Guthrie were taken from their homes at Sylacauga and flogged — the man and wife accused by the night-riders of associating with Negroes and allowing a Negro to whip one of their children.

The whites were forced to strip nude before they were beaten. Guthrie reportedly was whipped because he left his two small children with a Negro maid while he worked.

Eight men have been arrested, and Sheriff Luke D. Brewer said all eight signed statements admitting KKK membership.

Another admitted Klansman told police that a call from a fellow KKK member promising "action" took him to the Greyhound bus station in Birmingham May 15 to await the arrival of "freedom riders" bent on challenging bus station segregation.

Earlier that day, another bus was burned near Anniston, Ala., and some of its riders beaten.

When another "freedom rider" group reached Montgomery six days later, a screaming mob attacked the racially mixed bus passengers and bystanders as well, leaving at least 20 victims beaten bloody.

JOHNSON ACTED

Acting at the request of the Justice Department, U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. at Montgomery issued an injunction to prevent further interference with interstate buses.

Johnson put the full blame for the rioting at Anniston, Birmingham and Montgomery on the Klan. He directed his injunction against three separate Klan organizations and four individuals identified as KKK leaders or members.

The Justice Department complaint on which the judge acted placed responsibility for each bus incident on some or all of the defendants "and their co-conspirators."

Among those named in the court order were two of Alabama's most widely known and bitterly rival Klan leaders — Robert M. Shelton of Tuscaloosa and the Rev. Alvin C. Horn of

Talladega.

Horn is a minister who was once charged with giving a false age for his 15-year-old bride whom he married when he was 45. He also was indicted once for murder. Both charges were dropped.

Klan Advertises For 'Rare' Men

MOBILE (AP) — The following newspaper ad was run Wednesday by the Gulf Coast Ku Klux Klan, which has been dormant for some time.

"Wanted! That rare, select, certain breed of men, possessing intelligence, confidence and courage, for the job ahead. Time is running out."

The address of a gunsmith shop operated by E. C. Barnard was given in the ad. Barnard in past years described himself as the imperial wizard of Gulf Coast Klans. He announced several years ago he had resigned the position.

3 1961

'Lawlessness' protested— Flogging said part of Klan's pattern

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., April 1—A white minister says the beating a young ministerial student here is part of a Ku Klux Klan "pattern" designed to "scare people once each week."

This was the only public statement in this city Saturday linking the Klan to the March 16 abduction and flogging of James David Fackler.

"They told Fackler to get out," the source said. "And he decided that the way things were down here . . . that it was the best thing to do."

The minister said he had exchanged letters with Fackler, 24, after the latter fled to New Orleans on the heels of the flogging.

FBI investigating

IN NEW ORLEANS, the Associated Press learned Saturday that Fackler has reported the case to the FBI.

Fackler, whose wife is expecting their first baby, is from Toledo, Ohio, and a student at Concordia Lutheran Seminary in St. Louis. He was interning at University Lutheran Church here.

The Rev. Milton Popp, church pastor, said Saturday the congregation has sent a resolution to law enforcement officers protesting "such brazen lawlessness."

Sheriff Nathan Chism said his force is investigating but has "run aground."

Chism also said he was not aware of any series of floggings or intimidations by the Klan or any other group, as alleged by the minister who said he was familiar with the situation.

Interracial meeting

BOTH THIS MINISTER and Fackler said Fackler's flogging apparently stemmed from an interracial meeting at the Lutheran Church Feb. 5. About a dozen white and Negro church members attended.

This was followed two days later, Fackler said, by a cross-burning near his residence.

KKK (ALABAMA)

KLUXERS ON CAMPUS

(Tandy Bozeman In Crimson-White University Student Newspaper)

KU KLUX KLAN members among University of Alabama students have their ears and eyes open to gather information about liberal student organizations, faculty members, and students, declared Robert Shelton, National Grand Wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in an interview Thursday night.

"Klan membership is on a firm foundation at the University," Shelton said. Student Klansmen are infiltrating student organizations in order to channel information back to the Klan, he said. Should the Klan decide that an organization instructor, or a student is "too liberal," he said it plans "to call it to their attention."

Although he declined to elaborate on campus "liberals," Shelton named Iredell Jenkins, head of department of philosophy and Earl Whatley, Mahaut editor, as being on the Klan's list of people to "keep an eye on." He also said that student religious organizations were the most liberal on campus.

According to his information, Shelton said, that an "integration attempt at the University will most likely come next fall. When it does come, the Klan has definite plan of action in which the student Klansmen will play a part," he said. In answer to a question if the Klan would resort to violence to halt integration at the University, Shelton said, "the Negroes resort to violence when they attempt to integrate because they are attempting to break the law; the Klan does not wish to break any laws, but it may have to bend a few." "If anyone can stop integration at the University, the Klan can do it," he said.

Cross burned in Bessemer yard

BESSEMER, Ala., April 10—A small cross was burned in the yard of a Bessemer resident Saturday night, according to the sheriff's office here.

Investigators identified the resident as Joe Controno, 37, of 416 Alice-st, Glen Hills. Controno told The News he did not know whether the incident was a prank. He said his son discovered the 2½-foot-high cross about 8:45 p.m.

Controno operates a service station at 2801 Ninth-av, Bessemer.

Courthouse Use By Klan Barred

TUSCALOOSA, April 4—The Ku Klux Klan today was barred from holding future meetings at the Tuscaloosa County courthouse. A resolution approved by three members of the county Board of Revenue and Probate Judge David M. Cochran said the courthouse "will not be available in the future" for Klan meetings.

The Klan has met at the courthouse at least twice in recent months. Customarily the courthouse is open for meetings of any group on advance notice and payment of a fee for janitor service.

KLAN LEADER FOUND GUILTY OF FLOGGING WHITE COUPLE

TALLADEGA, Ala. (UPI)—A Ku Klux Klan leader, charged along with eight other men with stripping and flogging a white couple with a leather strap, was convicted Tuesday of assault with intent to commit murder.

Attorneys for Thomas Jackson Graham, 37, a Sylacauga, Ala., textile worker, were expected to appeal the verdict which carries a maximum sentence of 20 years. Sentencing was scheduled for Sept. 22.

All eight men charged in the case said they were Klansmen. Trial of the second man was scheduled for today.

An attorney summing up the state's case, reading from Graham's purported confession, quoted the former high school football star as saying: "I hit her eight or nine times. Then I turned sick."

Cross burned in cleric's yard at Piedmont

PIEDMONT, Ala., Oct. 7—The News learned Saturday that a cross was burned Thursday night in the yard of a Piedmont evangelist who is conducting a revival in Talladega.

The evangelist, the Rev. Charles E. Johnson, earlier had been asked by the county to take down his revival tent, where Negroes are allowed to attend the services in a roped-off section.

THE COUNTY Court of Commissioners, saying it had received complaints from the Health Department, issued Johnson an eviction notice, which he ignored. No mention of race was made in the order.

The cross-burning at Johnson's house occurred while the revivalist and his wife were at the services. Johnson's five children, aged 13 months to 12 years, were at home with a baby sitter at the time.

It was reported Saturday that the Rev. Johnson would be back at the services Saturday night after missing Friday's service because of illness.

The Rev. Billy Walker Jr. of Montgomery, one of Johnson's assistants, has announced that the revival will end in about another week and will probably move on to Tennessee, as scheduled.

Klan Connected To Violent Acts

KKK Members Arrested In Floggings, Tied To Alabama Riots

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 22. — Ku Klux Klansmen are again riding a trail of racial terror in Alabama.

Admitted Klan members have been arrested for attacks on "Freedom-Riding" bus passengers in Birmingham and for flogging a white woman and two white men at Talladega.

And, at Montgomery, a Federal judge who issued an injunction against further efforts to interfere with interstate bus travel put the blame for recent bus station race-rioting on the KKK.

Cross-burnings have become more and more frequent since the Supreme Court outlawed school segregation in 1954, and in recent weeks there have been bloody outbreaks of rioting. The Justice Department says officially that the KKK is behind some of it.

Nor is the enraged fury aimed at Negroes alone.

White Trio Beaten

On a Friday night nine days ago, Mr. and Mrs. Marlin White and James N. Guthrie were taken from their homes at Sylacauga and flogged—the man and wife accused by the night-riders of associating with Negroes and allowing a Negro to whip one of their children.

The whites were forced to strip before they were beaten. Mr. Guthrie reportedly was whipped because he left his two small children with a Negro maid while he worked.

Eight men have been arrested, and Sheriff Luke D. Brewer said all eight signed statements admitting KKK membership.

(Some of the eight arrested have been connected with the earlier May 9 beating of Hugo Smith, 42, Clay County farmer, United Press International reported Monday.)

(Harry Sims, state investigator from Anniston, said Mr. Smith would be released soon from Bryce Mental Hospital at Tuscaloosa, where he was taken after he had been beaten and left unconscious. Mr. Sims said one of the men being held in

the Sylacauga floggings was traced after Mr. Smith's beating through a description of his car and a partial license plate number.)

Klan Members Alerted

Another admitted Klansman told police that a call from a fellow KKK member promising "action" took him to the Greyhound Bus Station in Birmingham May 15 to await the arrival of "Freedom Riders" bent on challenging bus station segregation.

Earlier that day, another bus was burned near Anniston, Ala., and some of its riders beaten.

When another "Freedom Ride" group reached Montgomery six days later, a screaming mob at times numbering 1,000 or more attacked the racially mixed bus passengers and bystanders as well, leaving at least 20 victims beaten bloody.

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KKK Leaders Named

The Justice Department complaint on which the judge acted placed responsibility for each bus incident on some or all of the defendants "and their co-conspirators."

Among those named in the court order were two of Alabama's most widely known and bitterly rival Klan leaders—Robert M. Shelton of Tuscaloosa and the Rev. Alvin C. Horn of Talladega.

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No longer does the robed brotherhood boast openly of prominent citizens among its members.

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REASON FOR CHANGE

A reason for the change, perhaps, is Alabama's antimasking law, enacted a dozen years ago, prohibiting anyone from wearing facial coverings in public except on festive occasions like Mardi Gras.

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Cross burned at Frisco home

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24 —(AP)

A burning cross was found Saturday on the lawn of a Negro home in a predominately white neighborhood of the Ingleside District.

The occupant, Mrs. Dorothy Chase, told Police Inspector Nathaniel Fedrini:

"I can't understand it. I've lived here six years and have never had a bit of trouble before. I like my neighbors and they seem to like me."

Fedrini said the 30-inch high cross was soaked with gasoline. He blamed either racists or pranksters.

Race Hate On The Grapefruit Circuit

Ku Kluxers Fail In Try To Force Motel To Oust Colored Players

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va. Sat. 3-25-61
P. 1

SARASOTA, Fla. —(ANP)

In a single night last week, heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson succeeded in desegregating 15,000 fans in Miami Beach's Convention Hall in his fight with Ingemar Johansson, but evidently the successful experiment at the Beach failed to faze the die-hard segregationists here.

For while Floyd was scoring his "double victory" Ku-Klux Klansmen were harassing the owner of a motel in an attempt to oust seven members of the Chicago White Sox baseball team who are quartered there for spring training.

THE THREATS by the Klansmen failed, but only because the motel owner refused to be scared and acted judiciously and promptly.

Harassed was Ed Wachtel, owner of the Desoto Motel, where the colored ballplayers are staying. He started receiving threatening telephone calls on a round-the-clock basis after word leaked out that the tan players were staying at the Desoto, situated in all white middle class area of the city, and within walking distance of Payne Field where the Sox team trains.

HIS CLIENTS, who share the motel by themselves, are outfielders Orestes Minoso, Al Smith, Floyd Robinson and Stan Johnson and pitchers Ed Winston Barnes. Because of an error, Piaro, Frank Barnes, Sarasota's racial tradition, these players are barred from living with their white

teammates at the 10-story Sarasota Terrace Hotel.

President Bill Veeck of the Sox is aroused about the situation but feels it is too late at this stage of spring training to change it. He is one of the baseball owners who have offered to cooperate with Negro baseball players in fighting spring training segregation in the South.

"WHEN THIS thing broke concerning Negro ball players in Florida we had already made all our plans," Veeck commented. "It was actually too late for us to do anything although we thought we had the situation licked here in the hotel."

He said the White Sox had informed the Sarasota Hotel management that the whole team would live there this year, but that the management backed down because of anti-Negro complaints.

MEANWHILE, Wachtel said he called the local sheriff after Klansmen threatened to march on his place. Prior to doing so he had been called all kinds of various names, but he feels the sheriff must have tapped his line and found out who was calling.

Anyway, the colored ballplayers are still staying at the motel and Wachtel hasn't been bothered "too much" since the sheriff intervened.

He called the sheriff "a good man who is trying to do a good job," but Wachtel said he is "sick of" the town and would like to get out as soon as possible. He has been in Sarasota only five years.

KKK (FLORIDA)



tain facilities, particularly the swimming pools, to prevent race-mingling.

This was the case last year when both of Jacksonville's municipal golf courses were sold to private owners after being ordered integrated by the federal courts.

KKK Head Quits; He Is Disgusted

(Courier Press Service)
OLDSMAR, Fla. — After having spewed out messages and admonitions of race hatred for many years from this Florida spot, the head of the Ku Klux Klan, Bill Hendrix, grand dragon, has announced that he is quitting the Klan.

In his announcement, the twice-defeated candidate for Governor of Florida and a general contractor, said: "I see no way to stop racial integration and it looks to me like the best thing to do is to accept it."

Hendrix said he didn't feel like going outside the law to maintain segregation. He condemned "such things as bombings and burning schools."

Klan Rides In Protest

On Mixing

JACKSONVILLE — (UPI) — Robed members of the Ku Klux Klan rode through downtown Jacksonville in cars Saturday in an apparent protest of a federal court order to integrate all city-owned recreation facilities.

A sheriff's deputy estimated 75 to 100 cars took part in the demonstration, which got under way about noon.

The cars formed north of the city and drove into the business section in groups of three to five. Most of the Klansmen wore robes and hoods, witnesses said.

Sheriff's Deputy John Cunningham said the parade apparently was a protest against a ruling by U.S. District Judge Bryan Simpson to desegregate all municipal recreation facilities,

including the ballpark, zoo, swimming pools, tennis courts, coliseum and Gator Bowl.

The ruling goes into effect Monday. City recreation officials said they planned to comply with the order fully, and expect no trouble.

KKK leader quits because he's against breaking law

OLDSMAR, Fla. — "I see no way to stop racial integration and it looks to me like the best thing to do is accept it," announced Bill Hendrix Wednesday as he quit as grand dragon of the Southern-Northern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

"I cannot go outside the law to maintain segregation," declared the twice unsuccessful candidate for governor. "I can't go along with such things as bombings and burning schools, but that's what the Klan is going to have to turn to unless it agrees to go along with the laws."

A general contractor, Hendrix has been head of the Klan for several years. Each time he was a gubernatorial candidate, he ran on a segregation platform.

Veteran Florida KKK Head Quits

OLDSMAR, Fla. (AP) — Bill Hendrix, veteran leader of Ku Klux Klan activities in Florida, said this week he has resigned the white supremacy organization because he "cannot agree to go outside the law to maintain segregation."

Hendrix, a general contractor and twice an unsuccessful candidate for governor, said "I see no way to stop racial integration and it looks to me like the best thing to do is to accept it."

"Those in the Klan can only block it by illegal means," he said. "I'm not going to agree to such things as bombings and burning schools. But that's what the Klan is going to have to turn to unless it agrees to go along with the laws."

Hendrix said he resigned as grand dragon of the Southern-Northern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan at a meeting in Tampa last weekend. He declined to give the name of his successor.

Miss., three weeks ago. He later was released when Mr. Sterling paid his 197 fine.

Klan to protest atheism decision

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., June 21 — A downtown St. Petersburg church has been selected as the site of a Ku Klux Klan meeting Saturday night, the first to be held in the city in 30 years.

Bill Hendrix, a former Florida Klan leader, yesterday said the meeting is being held to protest the U. S. Supreme Court ruling that "belief in God" requirements in oaths for government office were unconstitutional.

Top Klan leaders, dressed in masks and white robes, will speak at the gathering, Hendrix said. He said the public is invited, but photographers will be barred.

'Mixing' Order Faces Tax Today

JACKSONVILLE — (UPI)

A federal court order to desegregate all city-owned recreation facilities in this north-east Florida seaport metropolis — a hotbed of racial violence and vandalism only four months ago — was scheduled to become effective today.

City recreation officials said they planned to comply "fully" with the order signed last month by U.S. District Court Judge Bryan Simpson.

The ruling means an end to racial segregation at the city baseball park, zoo, swimming pools, tennis courts, Gator Bowl and a new multi-million dollar sport coliseum.

The \$3 million coliseum, which opened Thanksgiving Day, may get the first real taste of the ruling. A professional ice hockey game is slated for the indoor rink Tuesday night, and Evangelist Billy Graham will preach

two sermons there Jan. 14-15. Coliseum Manager Bill Lavery said he looked for no "incidents," however, and reported no special plans made for integration. "We plan to sell tickets, that's all," he said.

Last month, four Negro men showed up for an ice hockey game at the Coliseum and were seated in a special section reserved for Negroes. When no other Negroes bought tickets, the section was opened to whites and quickly filled.

Lavery said there would be no special section for Negroes Tuesday.

George Robinson, executive director of the city recreation department, and Zoo Director N. P. Baldwin also said they expect no trouble carrying out Simpson's order.

But Robinson refused to discuss the matter further or to offer comment on speculation that the city might close cer-

Firecracker Also Is Set Off or Lawn of 2 in N. A. A. C. P.

RYE, N. Y., June 20 — A seven-foot cross was burned and a large firecracker set off last midnight on the lawn of a white couple here who had tried to help a Negro get an apartment in a building near by.

The couple are Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sterling of Kipps Lane. They are members of the executive board of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Sterling is a public relations executive in New York and Mrs. Sterling writes children's books.

The cross had been made of wood, wrapped with old clothing and saturated with kerosene. Near the cross, detectives said, were remnants of a giant firecracker or small dynamite stick.

Mrs. Sterling attributed cross-burning to the part she and Mr. Sterling had played recently in trying to get the apartment for Mrs. Oriol Redd. State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz took the case to court for Mrs. Redd, who lost.

The Sterlings' son Peter, a 20-year-old Cornell University student, was arrested as a Freedom Rider at Jackson.

Court in Bradenton Delays Klan Trial; Ordinance Attacked

Jacksonville Fla.
BRADENTON April 18 (AP)—A city court trial for 11 Ku Klux Klan members and a sympathizer was postponed indefinitely today, pending a circuit court ruling on the constitutionality of a city ordinance.

Bradenton police arrested the defendants April 8 as they distributed handbills announcing a KKK rally. The city has an ordinance against handbills.

City Judge W. L. Kimball Jr. instructed the defense to seek a ruling from circuit court after it questioned the legality of the regulation and said city court judges lack jurisdiction in constitutional matters.

Kimball reduced bond to \$35 for each defendant. It was set at \$100 at the time of the arrest.



TWELVE KLANSMEN ARRESTED — Twelve members of the Ku Klux Klan were arrested recently on the downtown streets of Bradenton, Fla., for distributing handbills, a violation of a city ordinance. Above, Bradenton City Police Chief Harry Wilkison, left, talks with Klansmen concerning \$100 bond apiece. The handbills advertised a Klan rally just north of Ellenton, Fla., which was attended by less than 40 Klansmen.



BIG CROSS, SMALL CROWD—A large, burlap-wrapped cross is shown burning at a rally of the Ku Klux Klan, just north of Ellenton, Fla., recently, which was attended by less than 40 Klansmen. Just prior to the rally, 12 Klan members were arrested on the downtown streets of Bradenton, Fla., a short distance away, for violating a city ordinance by distributing handbills. The handbills advertised the rally.

3 1961

GENERAL (KU KLUX KLAN)

NOT TAX DEDUCTIBLE

Revenue Dept. Makes *Handwritten: He should* Clear What Klan Isn't *Handwritten: Constitution*

Any misconceptions about contributions to the Ku Klux Klan and the United Klans of America *Handwritten: being* tax deductible have been cleared up by the Internal Revenue Service. They aren't.

Handwritten: in the future
Rep. Charles S. J. J. laid it on the line rightly when he said every possible precaution should be taken in the future to make sure that "these or similar hate groups do not avail themselves of tax-deductible status as educational organizations."

Handwritten: 10-8-9-61
Klan groups are noted for claiming they had nothing to do with this, that and the other. One thing for sure they can lay claim to is that of being non-educational organizations.

2 Students, 3 More in Klan Indicted at Athens

By JACK NELSON

Constitution Staff Writer

ATHENS—Three more persons from police identified as Ku Klux Klansmen and two 19-year-old University of Georgia students were indicted on riot charges Thursday by a Clarke County Grand Jury investigating last week's violent segregation demonstration at the University.

The grand jury, nine members of which are connected with the university, has indicted a total of 11 persons on riot charges. The jury is expected to climax its investigation with presentments on Friday.

Indicted Thursday were William T. Brooks, John D. Miller and William F. Griffith, all admitted Klansmen of the Atlanta area; Ernest Parks Davis, sophomore of 227 North Avenue, Gainesville, and John Connors Cochran, freshman from Butler in Taylor County.

The riot trials of six other Atlanta men, five of whom were admitted Klansmen, was postponed in Clarke Superior Court Thursday until April 17 after the court was informed their attorney, Jimmy Venable of Atlanta, was engaged in a federal court case in Atlanta.

The indictments returned Friday charged the three Klansmen and the students with "assembling . . . to disturb the peace" and engaging in unlawful acts of violence by "loudly cursing and using boisterous, threatening language, throwing rocks" through windows of Center Myers Hall, a girls' dormitory, and through windows of Athens police cars and city fire trucks and privately owned cars.

The indictment also charges the defendants with dangerously shooting fireworks and physically assaulting police officers, including officers Ed Hansford and David Bellew, and striking officer James Hansford with a rock.

In addition, the two students, but not the Klansmen, are charged with carrying a banner with inflammatory words and exhorting other persons in the gathering to make an assault on the girls' dormitory.

Meanwhile, the two Negro students who cracked the segregation barrier at the university last week, attended classes Thursday without incident for the fourth consecutive day.

And in another development the Athens Ministerial Association adopted a resolution expressing "deep shock" at reports the Legislature might censure the university administration and urge the firing of professors who signed a petition saying the federal court's integration order should be obeyed.

The association said legislative action could weaken discipline at the university, encouraging defiance and even violence, could endanger the university's accreditation and could further threaten the name of the institution.

A list of 405 professors (70 per cent of the faculty) who signed the petition urging compliance with the federal court order was released to the press Thursday night by Dr. Kenneth Coleman, assistant professor in the history department, who acted as secretary of the meeting held by the professors last Thursday.

The ministers' resolution also reaffirmed the association's "complete confidence" in President O. C. Aderhold, Dean of Students Joe Williams, Dean of Men William Tate and the university administration.

The resolution also commended Gov. Vandiver "for his forthright declaration that public education must be maintained. . . ."

Clarke Grand Jury Indicts Klansmen

ATHENS, Ga. (UPI)—Six Ku Klux Klansmen from Atlanta arrested during anti-integration demonstrations at the University of Georgia were indicted Wednesday on charges of unlawful assembly and carrying concealed weapons to a public gathering.

Miss Hunter's dormitory inquiring whether the Negro co-ed was on the campus. He reportedly disarmed an elderly guard and fled after being told the girl was out of school.

Officers stated that the man under arrest had the watchman's gun in his possession when he was taken into custody. He was arrested on the complaint of two white women who said that the man had threatened them.

Klansmen Face Jury In Riot At Georgia U.

ATHENS, Ga. — Six admitted members of the Ku Klux Klan were bound over to the grand jury here on charges of carrying weapons to a public gathering during last Wednesday's rioting on the University of Georgia Campus.

The rioting was touched off after Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, both of Atlanta, enrolled as the first two Negroes to attend classes at the 175-year-old institution. The students were temporarily suspended during the rioting but returned to classes the following Monday under Federal court order.

Arrest Gunman?

Police officials also announced the arrest of a man believed to be the gunman seen outside

Hamilton Holmes, 18, were temporarily suspended from the school for their own protection but were re-admitted Monday by court order. They were accepted without incident by low students.

Police also disclosed that they had arrested a man believed to be the gunman who turned up outside Miss Hunter's dormitory and demanded to know if the Negro co-ed was on campus. When told that she wasn't he disarmed an elderly guard and fled.

Police said the man arrested had the watchman's gun in his possession. Police said he was picked up on the complaint of two women who said he had threatened them.

Authorities refused to disclose the man's name. "I think the guy's just a mental case," Clarke County Sheriff H. T. Huff said.

The six Klansmen appeared in Athens Municipal court. They were released under bonds of \$500.

COLORELL KLAN

The Montgomery Journal

THE Ku Klux Klan paraded its new look at the Tower Theater this weekend, showing itself ready to adapt to new trends. The blossoming out of red, green and black sheets and masks, in addition to the always tasteful white, allows their activities to be filmed for world consumption in living color. And the black-faced routine adds a spark of minstrel entertainment, always a good scene for the overseas market. Possibly in the next show they might try a few real live beatings on stage, sparking the new color fad with some blacks and blues.

Klansmen To Face Georgia Court Rap

ATHENS, Ga. (UPI) — Six Ku Klux Klansmen arrested during a riot last week on the campus of the newly-integrated University of Georgia were bound over to a grand jury Tuesday on charges of carrying weapons to a public gathering.

The two students whose presence touched off the rioting, Charlayne Hunter, 18, and

The Klan Has Its Own Plan

ATLANTA (AP) — The imperial wizard of the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, said the group has a plan to move all Georgia Negroes to Atlanta if necessary to preserve segregation.

Robert Lee Davidson of Macon did not say how this would be accomplished, however, as he and several other speakers addressed a pro-segregation rally sponsored by the Klan.

Davidson, who wore a yellow robe and a high peaked hood with "imperial wizard" in block letters on both sides, declared the plan was part of the group's "secret weapon" to maintain segregation. He said it included:

1. Organizing the youth of the country "into fighting young men and women who will not be touched by this brainwashing" of integration.
2. Boycotting all white businesses which aid integration.
3. Moving all Negroes to a central location, that location being "Atlanta, the black jungle of the South." He said the Klan has "means and plans to do so if necessary."
4. Exposing "the love and non-violence of the Negroes" by revealing that Negroes have been beaten by other Negroes for refusing to go along with Negro boycotts.

Other speakers attacked integration, Negroes, communism, politicians and some ministers.

Several hundred persons also saw a dramatization of what the Klan claimed represented the eventual result of integration.

Klansmen Are Planning March Through Uptown Macon Saturday

MACON (U)—Ku Klux Klansmen are scheduled to stage a walk in downtown Macon on Saturday afternoon.

Lee Davidson, former imperial wizard of the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, said Wednesday the group will be a part of a separate Klan order chartered as the United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

He said the new order is made up of most of the former U.S. Klan membership.

1961 Version Of Klan Pays Visit To Athens

Special to The Post-Herald

ATHENS, Feb. 26—After 95 years, the Ku Klux Klan paid a return visit to Athens Saturday night.

The demonstration was a marked contrast to the appearance of the original Klan in the days of the Reconstruction, when the Klansmen at Athens became the second in the invisible empire after its founding at Pulaski, Tenn., 35 miles north of here, during Christmas, 1865.

Saturday night's demonstrators rode in sleek 1960 automobiles and handed out neatly printed anti-integration literature.

Some cars in the motorcade bore crosses fashioned from white and colored lights and signs reading "KKK." No crosses were burned around the Lime Stone County courthouse during the Klansmen's visit here.

Police Chief John Sandlin said officers were sent to a S. Clinton-st intersection shortly after 9 p.m. Saturday to unsnarl traffic created by automobiles of the Klansmen and curious motorists.

Sandlin reported no trouble resulted from the demonstration.

No Klan activity or organization has been reported in this county for the past several years.

ON ROME STREETS

3 Crosses Burned by NightRiders

ROME, Ga.—Night-riding cross-burners struck three times here Saturday night and early Sunday, Rome police said.

Officers said they received a report at 8:30 that a cross had been erected and burned in Smith's Alley in a Negro section of town. When they arrived, police said they found a blazing six-foot cross, wrapped in kerosene-soaked rags.

A few minutes after they put out this fire, a second cross was put up and ignited in the 500 block of Decatur Street, a white section of town.

They also put out this fire. The two crosses were identical, police said.

At 4:30 a.m. Sunday, the Decatur Street cross was ignited a second time and police put out the fire a second time.

Officers said they thought the first two cross-burnings were "the work of pranksters." They said the third cross fire "appeared to have started accidentally." They did not elaborate.

Klansmen To Face Georgia Court Rap

ATHENS, Ga.—(UPI)—Six Ku Klux Klansmen arrested during a riot last week on the campus of the newly-integrated University of Georgia were bound over to a grand jury Tuesday on charges of carrying weapons to a public gathering.

The two students whose presence touched off the rioting, Charlayne Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Holmes, 19, were temporarily suspended from the school for their own protection, but were re-admitted Monday by court order. They were accepted without incident by 110 students.

Police also disclosed that they had arrested a man believed to be the gunman who turned up outside Miss Hunter's dormitory and demanded to know if the Negro coed was on campus. When told that she wasn't he disarmed an elderly guard and fled.

Police said the man arrested had the watchman's gun in his possession. Police said he was picked up on the complaint of two women who said he had threatened them.

Authorities refused to disclose the man's name. "I think the guy's just a mental case," Clarke County Sheriff H. T. Huff said.

The six Klansmen appeared in Athens Municipal court. They were released under bonds of \$500.

KKK fires own home by mistake

ATLANTA, April 29—A group of Atlanta Ku Klux Klansmen who often burn crosses on Stone Mountain, set fire accidentally, police said, to their own headquarters.

Patrolmen H. H. Robinson and G. B. Donald said the blaze caused extensive damage to the second floor Klan meeting hall located on Marietta-st.

The officers were told a trash can in which cigaret butts had been dumped, smoldered overnight and blazed up Friday. Three fire companies were called out to battle the blaze.

Klan Rally Nears Riot When Police Arrest Attacker

By United Press International
Atlanta police reported Tuesday that a Ku Klux Klan rally held in a park here Monday night almost exploded into a full-scale riot when police arrested one of the men in attendance.

Capt. R. E. Little, Jr., Atlanta specialist on dealing with racial disturbances, had arrested Roy E. Frankhouser, Jr., of Reading, Pa., after Frankhouser allegedly attacked him during questioning. Little said that as he attempted to take Frankhouser off to jail, a mob of about 100 men began shouting and making efforts to stop the car.

Police said after Little's car drove off, the mob turned its attack on Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins but that Jenkins drove off with only a slightly flattened tire to show for the disturbance.

The incident ended when about a dozen police officers on motorcycles sped into the park area where the rally was being held.

Frankhouser, listed a national organizer for the anti-Jewish, anti-Negro National States Rights Party, was released from jail about midnight after posting \$150 bond. He was charged with disorderly conduct and assault on a policeman.

Little said he attempted to question Frankhouser about a tear gas pistol he was carrying. Little said Frankhouser kicked him on the shin and started screaming.

The rally itself featured speeches by several masked Klansmen, by attorney James Venable who represented four teenagers arrested last week when schools were integrated here, and by Jerry Dutton, one of the arrested teenagers.

The speeches featured attacks on school desegregation and Atlanta officials. About 250 persons attended the rally.

Earlier in the evening robed pickets marched in front of the governor's mansion, the residence of Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield and Georgia Tech President Dr. Edwin A. Harrison.

The pickets around Harrison's

home were protesting the fact that Georgia Tech will admit three Negro students for the first time in about two more weeks.

Boycott Urged By Klan Pickets

White-sheeted Ku Klux Klansmen picketed Rich's, Inc., Saturday afternoon and handed out leaflets urging a boycott of downtown stores which have desegregated their lunch counters. Also a handful of teen-age boys, wearing red and blue armbands with a double-headed eagle emblem, passed out handbills protesting desegregation of the schools. The boys said they were members of the Knights of the Confederacy. The handbills bore an Avondale Estates post office box number.

3 1961

GEORGIA KKK

ATLANTA (AP) - Several groups of white-robed Klansmen, women and at least two children wearing the regalia appeared in downtown Atlanta Saturday.

They passed out pamphlets that solicited membership in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., and a single slip calling attention to a Klan meeting at a theater Saturday night.

The meeting notice asked: "Will there be more student protests of forceful integration?" It said the question would be answered at the meeting.

3 1961

KKK(GEORGIA)

2 KKK heads better than 1?

ATLANTA — Which Ku Klux Klan is the real Ku Klux Klan? That's the question Atlanta is asking after a split on the leadership issue has caused two separate organizations.

Calvin Craig, Atlanta, re-sighed as Georgia grand drag-sion for a short time and then on of the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., and down North Avenue bordering the applied for a charter for a Tech campus.

new organization, United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America Inc. served the KKK activity. No incidents were reported and no arrests made.

The old organization, mean-while, began looking around for his successor. Heightening the intrigue is a copy of the "Kloran," the KKK discipline which is held in copywright by the widow of the former head Klansman, the late Elton L. Edwards.

Atlanta Klan Stages March

ATLANTA (AP) — Hooded Ku Klux Klansmen paraded in front of the governor's mansion and Georgia Tech Saturday, apparently in protest of impending desegregation at the engineering institution.

Police Capt. A. C. Bryant said about half a dozen KKK mem-

bers walked in front of the man-sion for a short time and then spent 30 minutes marching up and down North Avenue bordering the Tech campus.

Bryant said police merely observed the KKK activity. No incidents were reported and no ar-

rests made. Three Negroes are scheduled to enter Tech Monday for freshmen counseling. They are to start classes a week later.



URGES KLAN RESISTANCE — Imperial Wizard William Lee Davis standing, of Macon, Ga., with a blazing cross helping light the scene, urges an estimated 300 Ku Klux Klansmen near Jacksonville Fla. to lead in organizing a strong fight against integration. Klansmen from Florida, Georgia and several other states attended. Earlier many of them in full regalia rode in cars around Jacksonville's downtown area where racial fighting took place recently. The two other klansmen shown are unidentified. (AP Wirephoto).

Ku Klux Klan to Reveal New Integration 'Weapon'

ATLANTA (AP) — A Georgia Ku Klux Klan official says next month "we will reveal our weapon which will stop the integration movement in the South."

The statement of O. F. Craig, grand dragon of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, followed the resignation of another klan leader because he saw "no way to stop racial integration."

Craig said the resigned klansman, Bill Hendrix of Oldsmar, Fla., was not connected with his group. Hendrix was grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan's Southern - North-

"The U. S. Klans has never considered surrendering and we shall never surrender," said Craig in announcing a Jan. 28 meeting in Atlanta to reveal plans for making "the biggest struggle known in the South to preserve segregation."

Anarchy charged to Muslim client

The Afro American Oct 11-18-61

Oct. 11-18-61 (Special to the AFRO)

MONROE, La. — "I hate so say it but a colored man doesn't have a chance in a courtroom in the South."

Making this statement Saturday to the AFRO was not a militant civil rights attorney, but the lawyer for the Georgia Ku Klux Klan who, strangely enough, is also lawyer for a local Muslim leader and seven followers.

James Venable — whose home property at Stone Mountain, Ga. is a headquarters for Klansmen — represented Troy X (Cade) in the trial last week resulting in his client being convicted of anarchy, advocating the violent overthrow of the government.

Judge Jesse Heard ordered the Muslim leader jailed without bond pending sentencing. Mr. Venable said he would appeal the case on Constitutional grounds.

LOUISIANA officials claim the Muslims displayed a sign showing a picture of the American flag over the words "slavery, hell and death."

The picture showed a Klan cross and a lynching, also.

Troy X still faces a Dec. 8 trial on charges of desecration of the United States flag. Louisiana claims that at Muslim meetings, he displayed the flag of Islam.

After that, Troy X and seven followers, including his wife, will be tried for assault and battery and breach of peace. The trial date has not been set.

The leader could get up to 10 years at hard labor on the anarchy charge; could get ten more years on the desecration charge plus additional time for the other charges.

MR. VENABLE, who was retained by Atlanta Muslims to defend the Monroe, La. leader, said he was being

aid from the headquarters of Elijah Muhammad in Chicago.

Of the "anarchy" case, he said: "The state claims that the Muslim religion teaches them to take land on the basis that they were in slavery 10 years and are entitled to

"I disproved everything they set out to prove but they convicted him anyway." After saying "a colored man doesn't have a chance,"

Mr. Venable hastened to say "I'm dead against integration" but he did feel great injustice was being done the colored citizens.

"He's got nine strikes against him," he said.

ATLANTA MUSLIMS believe that the "anarchy" and "flag desecration" trials are attempts to "protect the chief of police."

PETITIONERS

MRS. R. ESTELLE FOSTER, Box 159, Marietta
MRS. MARY NASH, Rt. 2, Smyrna
MRS. HAZEL NEWBERRY, 656 Maryland Ave., SW

**Klan Women
Chartered in
Fulton Court**

A woman's auxiliary klan charter was filed in Fulton Superior Court Wednesday by three women.

Fulton Superior Court Judge Jesse M. Wood signed the charter for Ladies Auxiliary, Invisible Empire, United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc." The charter group asked the right to operate in Atlanta, Fulton County, and to establish other branches and places of business in other states.

Listing as its purpose "to dispense charity, teach patriotism, support the Constitution and laws of the United States . . .," the group asked the right to distribute educational literature and print its own newspaper.

The charter Wednesday was granted to three petitioners, Mrs. R. Estelle Foster, Box 159, Marietta; Mrs. Mary Nash, Rt. 2, Smyrna; and Mrs. Hazel Newberry, 656 Maryland Ave., SW.

School Boardsmen Intimidated

Journal + Guide, Norfolk, Va.
When Louisiana's Governor Jimmy
Date: 3-4-61 P. 10
Is Opposed, The Klan Dons Sheets

BATON ROUGE, La. — (UPI) — Nineteen-year-old Nanny Peabody and her beau were watching television when the doorbell rang. It might have been her folks, back from a cross-town visit.

"Who is it?" she asked absently, still watching the screen as she unlatched the chain and let the door swing open.

IN THE doorway was a tall, still figure in a black robe. Eyes peered at her from behind a tall, shiny black hood.

"The Klan!" she screamed and slammed the door. She tore through the house to lock the back door. The boy friend, husky Louisiana State University football center Gary Kinchen, unlocked the front door again and dashed onto the porch.

BUT THE figure had vanished. On the porch was a note: "No integration — KKK."

Nanny's father serves on the East Baton Rouge Parish school board. A Federal court order has called for racial desegregation in parish schools in the coming few months.

MRS. I. P. Collier, wife of another board member, answered the door the same night to find a man in a white robe. He handed her a note identical with the one on the Peabody porch and left without saying a word.

At the home of another member, John E. Coxe, the telephone rang and a man's voice said only,

"YOU WON'T be alive to

attend the next board meeting."

The contacts were all made Monday night, but were made public by the district attorney's office only Thursday.

The three board members were among five who voted earlier this month against the "packing" of the locally-elected board by four appointees named by Gov. Jimmie Davis this week under a brand new state law.

Cross is burned at Rep. Brooks' Shreveport home

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 9 — An eight-foot tall cross burned last night in front of the Shreveport home of Rep. Overton Brooks.

No one was at home. The congressman and his family are in Washington.

Neighbors called firemen who tore down the flaming cross.

Brooks, contacted in Washington, said he had no comment.

The fourth District representative has been under fire by states rights and segregationists because of his vote in favor of enlarging the House rules committee.

Newsman taken to Klan meeting

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 16 — A hooded Klansman escorted blindfolded newsmen to a Ku Klux Klan meeting in a wooded area in the Shreveport area last night.

Newsman counted about 60 robed figures at the meeting. Six were dressed in the red robes of state officers and the rest in white robes with a red cross on the chest.

Klan officials, none of whom

would identify themselves, contacted news media after reports had been published doubting the operation of the KKK in the area.

KKK Reported Growing Fast In Shreveport

SHREVEPORT, La. — The Ku Klux Klan is reported to be centering an organizational promotion on Shreveport and Northwest Louisiana.

The Shreveport Times said several chapters had been formed and others were scheduled to be formed. This week, according to the news article, a women's organization, called the White Kamellia, is expected to be started.

R. E. Davis of Dallas, Tex., who identified himself as the national imperial wizard of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, has spent six months in Louisiana and had been in the Shreveport area several days, the article said.

"I have splendid hopes for not only this area but the entire state," Davis was quoted as saying.

DAVIS SAID more than 1,000 men belong to the KKK in the Shreveport area. He listed the KKK aims as "states' rights, constitutional government and white supremacy."

"Negroes," Davis said, "are turning the white man's government into a mongrel government and the Klan 'is not going to let them do it regardless of what this statement may imply.'"

'Klan' Stalks Officials at Baton Rouge

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 24 (UPI) — Nineteen-year-old Nanny Peabody and her beau were watching television when the doorbell rang.

"Who is it?" she asked absently, still watching the screen as she unlatched the chain and let the door swing open.

In the doorway was a tall, still figure in a black robe. Eyes peered at her from behind a tall, shiny black hood.

"The Klan!" she screamed and slammed the door. She tore through the house to lock the back door. The boy friend, husky Louisiana State University football center Gary Kinchen, unlocked the front door again and dashed onto the porch.

But the figure had vanished. On the porch was a note: "No integration — KKK."

Nanny's father serves on the East Baton Rouge Parish (county) School Board. A Federal court order has called for racial desegregation in parish schools.

Nanny called her father, Ben Peabody, who was visiting across town, and he was home in 10 minutes. He began telephoning homes of other School Board members, but in one case, he was too late.

Mrs. I. P. Collier, wife of another Board member, answered the door the same night to find a man, this time in a white robe. He handed her a note identical with the one on the Peabody porch and left without saying a word.

At the home of another

member, John E. Coxe, the telephone rang and a man said only, "You won't be alive to attend the next Board meeting," and hung up.

The three Board members were among five who voted earlier this month to condemn the "packing" of the locally elected Board by four appointees named by Gov. Jimmie Davis.

Parish District Attorney Sargent Pitcher said he would prosecute anyone who "harasses citizens under cover of masks or hoods."

CROSS IS BURNED ON BROOKS LAWN

No Leads Turned Up in Shreveport Case

SHREVEPORT, La. — The question of who burned a large cross on the lawn in front of the home of U.S. Rep. Overton Brooks Wednesday night remained unanswered Thursday, and police frankly admitted they have no leads in the case.

Feeling here against the veteran lawmaker has reportedly been running high since last week when he voted in favor of "packing" the House rules committee. One movement was strated to seek his resignation, and another was started to find a candidate to run against him in 1962.

Dr. R. E. Davis of Dallas, Tex., who identified himself as national imperial dragon of the Knight of Original Ku Klux Klan, was in Shreveport Wednesday night. Davis said he knew nothing about the cross-burning incident.

Brooks and his family were in Washington, D. C., when the cross was set afire. Witnesses said flames reached 30 feet into the air.

Neighbors, who summoned firemen, said they did not see who placed the cross on the lawn. The cross was eight feet high, four feet wide and was wrapped in burlap soaked in kerosene.

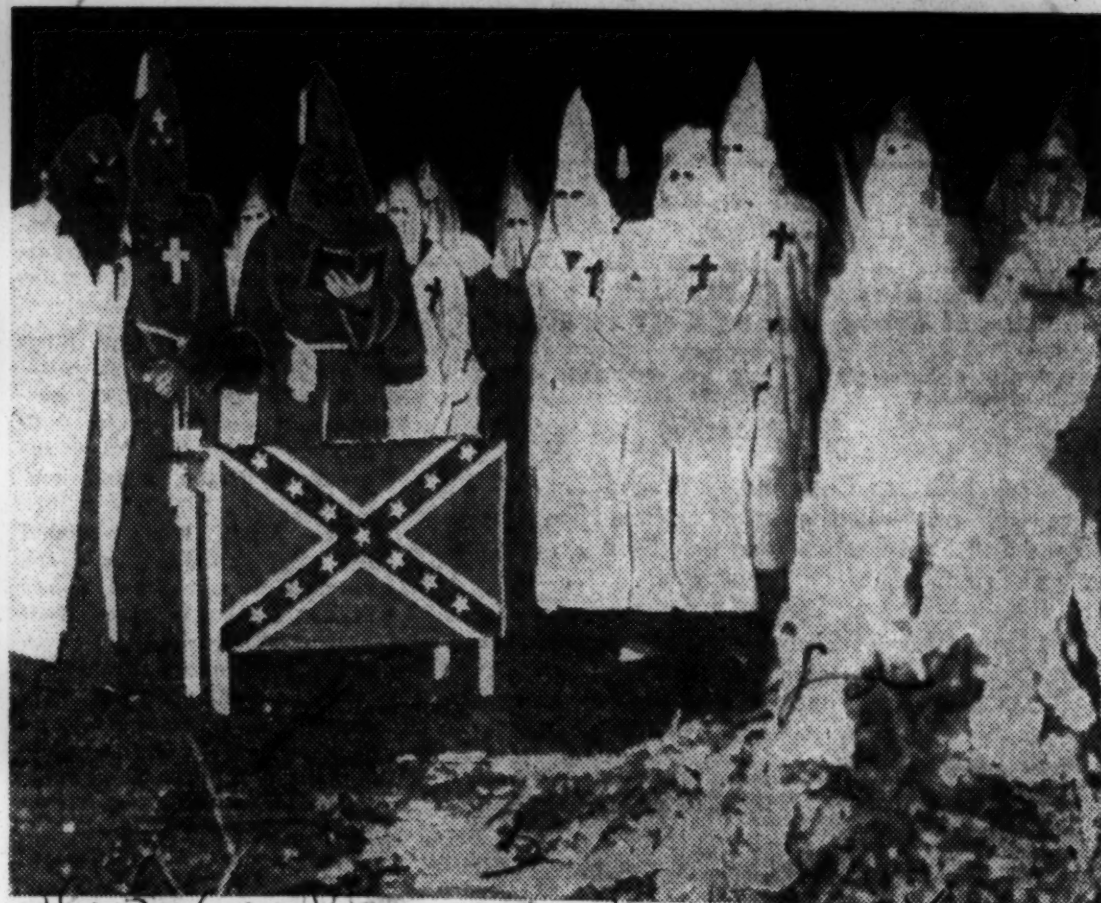
An investigation of the indi-

dent was started Thursday by detectives and by members of the fire prevention bureau.

Raymond Oliver, chief of the bureau, said if he can find who ignited the cross, he will press charges of causing a fire hazard.



Hooded Klansmen Meet in North Louisiana



A STATE OFFICER of the Ku Klux Klan reads from a Bible at a Klan meeting near Coushatta, La. A table is draped with a Confederate flag. A United States flag and two swords are on top of the table. State officers are in dark robes (red) and regular klansmen are in white. (Story in Sec. 2, Page 3.)

KLANS PUTS ON SHOW

The Ku Klux Klan advertised its revival in Louisiana by inviting newsmen to this show last night near Coushatta. The reporters were blindfolded while being escorted to the spot, and the blinds were then removed. Above, state officers reads from the Bible as he stands before table draped with Confederate flag. United States flag is on top of the table along with two swords. Dark-robed men are state officers and white-robed individuals are klansmen.—Daily News-AP Wirephoto.

GIRL SCREAM

School board president I. P. (Pat) Collier's wife answered the door and a man in a white robe handed her a note which said "no integration—KKK," and then ran to a waiting car.

A black-robed Klansman pounded the door of another school board member, Ben Peabody, then fled as his teenaged daughter screamed. An unidentified person telephoned a third member, Mrs. John E. Cox, and warned her, "you won't be alive to attend the next school board meeting."

That meeting was late Feb. 23, and four new members, recently appointed by Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, were there with-

out invitations from the board, which opposed an increase in the membership.

An appeal of a ruling to integrate Baton Rouge schools will all deliberate speed was upheld recently by the Fifth U. S. Circuit court of appeals.

Klansmen Threaten La. Board

BATON ROUGE, La. — (UPI) — Hooded Ku Klux Klansmen have delivered an ultimatum of "no integration" to the president of the East Baton Rouge Parish School Board and threatened another school board member's life, the district attorney's office said.

A third member of the school board was also visited by Klansmen. The incidents occurred Monday.

Dist. Atty. Sargent Pitcher and Sheriff Bryan Clemmons said they were investigating the incidents, and planned to prosecute anyone who harassed citizens under cover of masks or hoods.

Cross Burned At Minnesota Negro's Home

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — A cross made of two-by-fours wrapped in oil-soaked burlap was burned Saturday on the lawn of a Negro social worker.

The Negro, James C. Horris, 34, said he had no idea who set the blaze.

Horris was hired in December as a case worker for the Anoka County welfare board. The National Society for the Preservation of the White Race subsequently protested, urging that Negro clients be served only by Negro social workers and white clients by white social workers.

The Minnesota Fair Employment Practices Commission then warned all county welfare boards to avoid discrimination in assigning social workers. The commission stressed it was a violation of Minnesota law to discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin.

Horris said he was awakened by firemen at 3 a.m. and told that someone had set a cross afire in his lawn.

Harris doubted that neighbors were responsible.

"I've lived in this area for 25 years and the people around here all know me," he said. "They wouldn't pull a stunt like this."

Brooklyn Negro Family Wakes to Find Fiery Cross

A Brooklyn Negro family, aroused from sleep early yesterday by a rock thrown through a bedroom window, found a cross burning in front of their two-family brownstone house at 306 Warren St., in the Red Hook section.

Police said the house was owned by Mrs. Lucille Douglas, forty-nine. The rock was thrown into a front room in which her daughter, Ella, twenty-five, was sleeping.

The daughter told police she heard an automobile speed away and became aware of a flame in front of the house. Looking out, she said, she saw a six-foot-high blazing cross tied to a wrought-iron fence fifteen feet in front of the doorway.

Firemen put out the fire and the cross was taken to the Police Laboratory at the Butler St. station for analysis. Police said it was four feet across and was made of two-by-fours that had been soaked with oil.

"I can't understand why anybody would want to burn a cross in front of our house," said Mrs. Douglas. She said she had owned the house for nine years and had never encountered any racial trouble.

Klan's Rolls Set At Under 50,000 Mark

By LAMAR FALKNER

NEW YORK (AP) — The Ku Klux Klan has a total estimated membership throughout the South of less than 50,000 persons, a report by the Anti-Defamation League said last week.

The total population of 12 Southern states is about 41 million persons.

But the vigorously aggressive Klans have wielded a powerful influence on Southern history. And Klan literature showed up during a riot that resulted in the suspension of two Negro students from the University of Georgia.

The report on Klan activity during 1960 was read by Arnold Forster, the league's civil rights director, at the 47th annual meeting of the organization. The league is part of B'nai B'rith, a Jewish fraternal organization.

Forster said Klan membership increased during the past year as sit-in demonstrations and other integration moves increased. Major strength, he said, is centered in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina.

However, total membership "is probably no more than 50,000, and may be about 35,000, or even somewhat less," he said.

This membership is not unified but is split among three competing Klan organizations — the U.S. Klans, The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and the newly-formed National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

"Violence and anti-Semitism by the Klans is increasing," Forster declared, "and the increase will probably continue."

He pointed out that reliable figures on membership are hard to get because the organizations are secret. Estimates, he said, are based on informed sources.

"The Klan is either entirely dormant or non-existent in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia," Forster said. The White Citizens Council, which are anti-Klan, are powerful in Louisiana and Mississippi, he not-

ed.

His report noted that "the vast majority of white Southerners, of course, reject such violence."

"But," he added, "There are too many who are 'Klan-minded' or who condone violence — who avert their eyes — although they would not themselves join the Klans or participate in lawless acts."

"It can be expected that this group will continue to look the other way or remain silent as the Klans and other extremists continue their dirty work," Forster predicted.

He doubted that the Klans would gain the public acceptance or respectability in the South that they achieved during the 1920s and 1930s. He added:

"But it may well be that in the 1960s, public acceptance and respectability is not an essential ingredient for Klan growth. Klan activity or Klan violence."

KKK (NEW YORK)

New Rochelle mother gets nasty KKK letter in mails

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y. — Mrs. Evelyn Burr, one of a group of mothers who were victorious in suit to desegregate schools here, last Tuesday received a nasty note which ordered: "Go back South, dirty K. K. K. r." The note was postmarked New Rochelle, Feb. 13, 9 p.m.

Signed by the "KKK," the note was printed in pencil on a sheet of white typing paper.

Mrs. Burr, who only last week made a radio appeal to parents to keep their children out of school for a day in protest of the school board's decision to appeal a Federal court to desegregate Lincoln, vowed to continue her fight despite the letter.

"We have to more or less just keeping moving along and expose the fact that people like this do exist here in the North, and evidently here in New Rochelle," declared Mrs. Burr, who has lived here all of her life.

3 1961

KKK (NORTH CAROLINA)

Lawyer Says Plaintiffs

Journal and Guide p. 13
In NC School Case Are

Oct 10-14-61
Intimidated By KK Klan

Novell, Va
GREENSBORO, N. C. — here in U. S. Middle District Court in 1956 on behalf of 23 Negro children.

(UPI) — A copy of a threatening letter to a Negro family purporting to be from the Ku Klux Klan was attached to a motion Wednesday in the long-pending Caswell County school integration suit.

Attorneys for five colored children seeking admission to all-white schools in the county near the Virginia line asked Federal Judge Edwin Stanley to enter a judgment in their favor.

AT THE SAME time they said attempts by Attorney Conrad O. Pearson of Durham to contact the family of Charles H. Saunders Sr. has failed.

Mr. Pearson, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in North Carolina, said he believes Saunders "has been subjected to threats or other forms of intimidation to induce them to cease prosecution of the pending case."

JUDGE STANLEY ruled Aug. 4 that new applications for reassignment be filed if the two Saunders children and three other children still desired to attend an all-white school. The applications were filed and turned down by the Caswell County school board. The children then appealed to Judge Stanley again as he had directed in his opinion.

Mr. Pearson now has asked Judge Stanley to determine the Saunders' children's rights on the basis of evidence presented previously because they are unable to make any further presentations on issues raised by their new applications.

The suit originally was filed

3 1961

KKK (SOUTH CAROLINA)

South Carolina Klansmen Grab Two Off The Streets, Then Speed Away

Special Correspondence

LAKE CITY, S. C. — Lake City police and Florence County deputies were this week investigating the alleged abduction of two Negroes by Ku Klux Klansmen from a Lake City street Saturday night.

Police Chief Maxie Hinds said there were no reports of any colored residents being missing in the area.

State Law Enforcement Division Chief J. P. Strom said at Columbia he had talked with Hinds by telephone and SLED would offer any assistance requested in the investigation.

MORE THAN 25 witnesses reported seeing an automobile described as a 1954 or '55 Ford stop on a street in the business section of Lake City about 7:30 p. m. Saturday.

The witnesses said occupants of the car "dressed in attire similar to that worn by Ku Klux Klansmen," grabbed two colored men from the street, dragged them into the car and drove away rapidly.

NONE OF THE witnesses got the license number of the car.

Some of the state's Ku Klux Klansmen had gathered at West Columbia a few minutes' drive away about that time Saturday for a motorcade demonstration to Newberry.

NAACP Protests Seating

Group Demands Greenville Lift Ban At Counters

GREENVILLE (AP) — At least 175 persons, the majority of them Negro, packed Greenville City Hall Council Chambers Tuesday night and heard three spokesmen for the NAACP demand an end to segregated lunch counters.

The matter was on the council's agenda at the request of Horace Nash, listed as president of the Youth Council, a unit sanctioned by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Miss Leola Clements, 17, and a senior at Greenville's Negro Sterling High School, addressed the council and the crowded chambers and said her group wanted council to repeal city ordinances which require eating establishments to not seat and serve persons of both races.

She said it was "humiliating" to trade in downtown stores — she mentioned the Kress store specifically — and not be able to get service at the lunch counter.

That store has been the center of organized sit-ins since last summer and was the site of several during the Christmas holiday season.

Other spokesmen for the group included Mrs. Juanita Carter, who said she is state secretary of the youth organization; Rev. J. S. Hall, who a year ago led an "emancipation march" against Greenville Municipal Airport, and Donald Sampson, a Negro attorney who has represented practically

all the Negro youths arrested in connection with sit-in demonstrations.

Greenville Mayor J. Kenneth Cass told the group council would take the request under advisement and give it study. He indicated they could expect council's decision soon.

The Negro request occupied about 30 minutes, and at the end of the consideration, the majority of the Negro group departed the chambers. About nine stayed for the remainder of the proceedings.

Of the total present, about 75 were white residents, the majority of whom had come before council on other matters listed on the agenda.

There were no outbursts during the council presentation and no demonstrations as the group departed the city hall building on Main Street.

'INVISIBLE EMPIRE' JUST ISN'T THERE

JOHN PENNINGTON

The Ku Klux Klan is a fake and a phony.

It is not one but a splattering of organizations, acting out of concert, with virtually no influence, no power—and dwindling membership.

Its fabled "invisible empire" is so invisible as to be almost non-existent. It is a figment of

First in a series.

KKK imagery and a boastful claim of wizards and dragons and arch-leaders seeking followers.

The KKK era, which enjoyed a flurry of growth in the middle 1950s, shows every evidence of a downhill slide to obscurity.

THESE ARE conclusions based on a year-long, factual study of Ku Klux Klan activity in Georgia, with some attention of necessity focused on surrounding states.

Some of the klans have a klavern-level officer called the Exalted Cyclops—or the "eye of scrutiny." A reporter turned an eye of scrutiny on KKK activity in the state with a view toward finding the answers to some questions.

Since Georgia is on the front line of social revolution, and the KKK occasionally rears its hooded head in one form or another, making noises about using shotguns and fighting to the death, it seemed timely to seek some information concerning the bed-sheeted order—to attempt to evaluate it is a force for good or bad in the community.

Somehow the KKK has managed, through secrecy and boastful false claims, to put across an idea of fearsome strength and influence.

WHAT IS THE SIZE and



KLANSMEN
Carrying American Flag

strength of the KKK?

What is its influence?

Who are its members?

Who are its leaders? And what

is the caliber of leadership?

What has the KKK done in

the recent past, what is it doing

now, and what can be expected

of it?

The answers cannot be had

through interviews with the im-

perial wizards and grand drag-

ons and other assorted arch-

leaders.

But little by little the evidence

accumulates and clicks into

place and the growing file of

factual matter points more

directly all the while to certain

answers.

THE KLANS are small, com-

petitive organizations, each

wanting the dues-paying mem-

bers of the other, self-appointed

to save one half of the popu-

lation of the United States from

the other half—to save all na-

tive-born white Protestants, re-

gardless of whether they wish

to be saved, from Negroes, other

non-whites, Jews, Catholics,

THEY RESPOND to fear of arrest, fear of losing a job, just like anybody else.

What the klan is and who it is will be discussed in some detail in subsequent articles.

An exchange of bickering letters on the imperial wizard and grand dragon level will be revealed.

foreign-born Communists and atheists.

While following this massive

leadership pursuit, klan bosses

cannot keep the peace and main-

tain leadership in their own

realms.

There are a number of klans.

They are organizations of volun-

tary, dues-paying members,

forming klaverns, realms (state)

and "empires" of a secret order

whose first dedication is to white

supremacy. Some hate Jews

and/or Catholics, and foreign-

born, in addition.

They wear robes and hoods. In

some cases the robes are ordi-

nary bedsheets; in some cases

they're elaborate, expensive,

bejeweled affairs reflecting the

rank or financial power or ego

of their wearers.

SOMETIMES they wear

masks. It is against state law

to wear masks or burn crosses

on public property, but some

of the klans wear masks and

burn crosses on private prop-

erty—with written permission.

This is not against the law.

Sometimes they burn crosses

on Stone Mountain, which is

state-owned public property,

thus making the cross-burning

against the law. The state has

not done anything about this;

there are no recent records on

file of kluxers being taken into

custody for such violation, and

sometimes they announce in ad-

vance what they're going to do.

What the klans are, and what

they say they are, are two dif-

ferent matters.

The memberships they claim

and the memberships they pos-

sess are poles apart.

Klansmen are not so awesome

as they wish to seem. Stripped

of masks and the protection of

anonymity, they are very ordi-

nary people from the standpoint

of personal courage, just like

other ordinary people.

Evidence as to where the mon-

ey goes—or where some of it

has gone—will be cited.

The mask of secrecy of KKK

makeup and ritual will be rolled

back, and the names by which

kluxers call themselves will be

revealed.

THE TURNING of old hatreds

into a klan, with prosegregation-

ist views being used as a front

for fostering the hating of Jews,

will be discussed.

It will be pointed out why

the KKK no longer can main-

tain the total secrecy which

made it effective in the days

of Reconstruction (before there

were cars and license plates).

And why the klan is downhill-

sliding, faster than it ever grew.

Next, in The Atlanta Journal:

Who Is the Klan?

3 1961

Speaks in Alabama—

South's view gains favor, Barnett says

Wed. 9-13-61 P.39

The Birmingham News

BY TRUDA CARGILE, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 13—The pendulum of sympathy for states rights is swinging more to the Southern viewpoint, Gov. Ross Barnett declared here last night before a meeting of members of the Citizens Council of Alabama.

An audience of less than 500, most of them unaware of a bomb threat at the outset of the meeting in the coliseum, applauded spiritedly throughout Barnett's speech in which the Mississippi governor predicted a return to conservatism in future elections.

Public Safety Director Floyd Mann who accompanied the governor's party to the speakers stand, was called away by a state telephone operator who said an anonymous caller had warned of a planted bomb in the building.

MONTGOMERY policemen and firemen searched the premises while the meeting continued uninterrupted. Mann said the caller informed the operator the bomb was under section "Q" and timed to explode at 8:25 p.m. The meeting was concluded at 9:15.

Barnett said he feels the South is closer to its goal because of the "actions of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, Earl Warren and his crowd and freedom riders."

"Those (the freedom riders) who came to Mississippi are not what you would call free at the moment," Barnett added. "They are either in the state penitentiary or in maximum security cells."

Barnett suggested Southerners might actually thank the riders for bringing them closer to unity and victory.

"White people of America are realizing the Negro does not mere-

ly seek equal status, but special rights and treatment," the Mississippi governor declared, adding that many who were liberal or indifferent in the past are beginning to view the situation in a new light.

BARNETT HELD out hope for a wider united front of state leaders as well as a return to conservative power.

Referring to a Southern conference held for state leaders recently in Jackson, he pointed out that eight states participated and endorsed the idea of cooperative efforts to hold the line on racial matters. He predicted further action at the next meeting which is slated for Alabama and said he expected at least 12 states to participate at that time.

"We should maintain our poll taxes and our literacy tests. To do away with them will some day bring embellishment of the ignorant for the ignorant by the ignorant," he said.

"The tide is turning and so is the political trend. I see a tidal wave of conservatism looming in the distance. There is no reason why the conservatives of the South and the conservatives of the North cannot unite to fight together," he declared.

Although Gov. John Patterson was not present for the meeting as had been previously announced, several state, county and city officials accompanied Barnett upon his arrival.

Among those making welcoming

CITIZENS COUNCIL (ALABAMA)



ROSS BARNETT

... The pendulum swings

remarks to the audience were Lt. Gov. Albert Boutwell and George Wallace, both mentioned as likely gubernatorial aspirants; Sen. Walter C. Givhan of Dallas, state Citizens Council chairman; Montgomery Mayor Earl James and Commissioner L. B. Sullivan, W. Tom Jones, chairman of the Montgomery County Board of Revenue and C. H. Lancaster Jr., Montgomery County Citizens Council chairman.

Barnett was accompanied to Montgomery by his son, Ross Jr., and Mrs. Barnett.

Mixing fight to be decided at polls, says Council leader

BY BOONE AIKEN
News correspondent

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 24—The integration fight is going to be won or lost at the ballot box, Bob Patterson, executive secretary of the Citizens Council of America, told the Dallas County chapter at its annual meeting here Monday night.

He added that if the South is to be "saved" the Citizens Council will have to save it.

According to Patterson, the Dallas County chapter has handled its problems efficiently by organizing promptly and securing the finest community leaders for officials.

He said that the integration fight would not be over in a year or two, but is a "worldwide" conspiracy.

ANOTHER FEATURED speaker was W. J. Simmons, editor of The Citizen, the group's official paper. He said that "you can not do business with the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). It is either them or us."

He said an organization such as the Citizens Council is needed because the opposition is organized and "there is nothing organized people can't do."

He said that recent integration in Memphis, Atlanta and Dallas illustrates "the unholy alliance between the country club crowd ... and the Negro bloc vote."

"These people were not thinking about what they were doing and it is our job to educate them," he added.

Earl Goodwin was elected chairman of the Dallas chapter for the new year. He is president of the Dallas County Chamber of Commerce, president of the Howard College Alumni Association and immediate past president of the Associational Industries of Alabama.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE was paid to the late Jim Risher, immedi-



ATTEND DALLAS CITIZENS COUNCIL MEETING
From left, Sen. Walter Givhan, Chairman Earl Goodwin and Eugene Connor, Birmingham police commissioner

ate past chairman, who did while in office.

According to Acting Chairman Alston Keith, the Dallas County chapter has organized several Junior Citizens Councils during the past year, sponsored essays on integration, placed copies of Carleton Putnam's book, "Race and Reason," in the libraries of the local high schools, and sponsored a number of radio, TV and newspaper items on the Council's forums.

Elect in addition to Goodwin were Robert Rentz Jr., Comer Sims, Archibald G. Waugh and C. W. Hooper, vice chairmen; Alston Keith, Henry King, Tom Strong and State Sen. Walter Givhan, ex-officio chairmen; William M. Arrington, secretary and William K. Hicks, treasurer.

Public School Abolishment Gets Support

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — The

board of directors of the Jefferson County Citizens Council is on record as favoring a proposal to abolish the state public school system.

It also passed a resolution objecting to a move by the Episcopal Diocese of Alabama to establish an interracial committee to improve communications between the races.

The resolutions were made public Monday.

State Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo County has said he will offer a bill in the Legislature this spring to do away with public schools and shift to a private school system.

Directors said it "completely concurs with Sen. Eddins in his view that a return to private schools is the only certain answer at this time to the U.S. Supreme Court de-segregation ruling of 1954 . . ."

The Episcopal Diocese of Alabama, in its annual meeting here last week, passed a resolution to establish an interracial committee to work for better communications between the races.

Regarding this, the Citizens Council board said past experience "has proved beyond any doubt that such so-called interracial committees are in fact and substance, committees for the purpose of destroying separation of the races."

Formation of such a committee, it said, "can but serve to foment friction, resentment and strife between the races."

Patterson Recommends Payments Be Stopped

By BOB PITTMAN

Daily News Staff Writer

Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson has asked the State Sovereignty Commission to discontinue monthly payments to the Citizens Council.

Patterson said he offered that motion at the commission meeting last month so the funds could be devoted "to the state's own program."

The motion failed to receive a second and was not debated.

The Citizens Council has received \$64,500 from the commission since last June and is receiving \$4,500 per month now.

The council requested the state funds to help pay for the "Citizens Council Forum," a radio-television series on states rights and constitutional government produced by the Citizens Council.

Members of the Sovereignty Commission reduced monthly payments from \$5,000 to \$4,500 last month in an economy move.

Meanwhile, Rep. Karl Wiesenburg of Jackson County reported in a letter to other legislators, that he has inspected the Sovereignty Commission records.

He said the commission has made no record of its action authorizing payments to the Council.

The lawmaker said Commission Director Albert Jones informed him that members "felt it best, as a matter of policy, not to show monthly grants to the Citizens Council on the minutes."

Wiesenburg concluded that "the Sovereignty Commission has no written contract with the Citizens Council as to how this money is to be spent. has no control over Citizens Council expenditures and has neither requested nor received any itemized accounting of how the money is spent."

3 1961

CITIZENS GROUP SEES BETRAYAL

Reasoning
Blasts Boggs, Others for

New Orleans
Vote to Pack Rules

2-3-61
The South Louisiana Citizens

Council said Thursday that Con-American citizen, the council

grossman Hale Boggs and foursaid, "The 'Butcher of Budapest'

other Louisiana congressmen "be could hope for nothing better

trayed" the South by voting to en than a conciliatory approach."

large the House Rules Commit- The council asked: "Don't you

tee. At the same time, the council pledged to push for a civil rights

said it "saluted" three Louisiana program that is a carbon copy

congressmen who "stood their of the US Communist party civil

ground and voted for their peo-rights platform of 1928?

ple back home." Letters of criticism were sent

by the council to Boggs, and

Congressmen Edwin E. Willis,

St. Matrinville; Overton Brooks,

Shreveport; James H. Morrison,

Hammond; and T. A. Thomp-

son, Ville Platte.

"Saluted" by the council were

Congressmen F. Edward

Hebert, New Orleans; Oto E. and

Passman, Monroe; and Harold

B. McSween, Alexandria.

To each of the five Congress-

men who voted to enlarge the

rules committee, the council said

in a letter, signed by Joseph E.

Viguerie, president, and Jackson

G. Ricau, executive director:

"Your vote to enlarge the House

rules committee proved to us one

thing—that what we have to fear

in the southern fight for liberty is

not northern oppression or even

NAACP-Communist pressure but

rather the betrayal by our own

The council said a joint state-
ment by the five congressmen
giving reasons for their vote was
"extremely weak."

CALL REASONING INSULT

"Your reasoning that failure to

enlarge the House rules commit-

tee would tie Mr. Kennedy's

hands in dealing with the likes

of Khrushchev is not only spe-

cious but is an insult to every

Con-American citizen," the council

said. "The 'Butcher of Budapest'

could hope for nothing better

than a conciliatory approach."

The council asked: "Don't you

know that President Kennedy is

pledged to push for a civil rights

program that is a carbon copy

of the US Communist party civil

rights platform of 1928?

"Don't you know that your

vote to pack the rules commit-

tee with liberals is giving Mr.

Kennedy the green light to in-

vade the South with directives

and legislation that may mean

disaster?"

"Don't you know that back of

this civil rights program is a

plan to destroy state sovereignty

and increase centralization of

power in Washington?"

The council said it will not al-

low Louisianians to forget what

the five congressmen did "to pro-

mote destruction of the South."

Citizens Council

Losing Support

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) -

meeting billed for days by the

Greater New Orleans (white)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL (LOUISIANA)

The dinner honored five men

most blamed for the integration

last November of two city public

schools—school board members

Louis Riecke, Matthew Sutherland,

Lloyd Rittner and Theodore Srep-

pard and the city schools superin-

tendent, Dr. James Redmond.

A speaker said the turnout for

the hastily-arranged and unpubli-

cized \$5-a-plate dinner was "a pub-

lic display of support for the prin-

ciple of law and order and the

preservation of public education"

to offset "the image of disorder

and confusion that has been so

lately broadcast."

Citizens Council Losing Support

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) -

meeting billed for days by the

Greater New Orleans (white)

Citizens Council as a "mass rally"

drew fewer than 250 persons Mon-

day night. At the quiet Citizens Council

meeting, plans were made for pri-

vately educating some students

now attending three segregated

public schools. The plans-incorpor-

ation papers—are to go into effect

if the schools are ordered integrat-

ed. Less than three months ago, the

"mass rally" call drew 5,000 and

the next day mobs surged through

the city's streets and had to be

restrained by stinging fire hoses

from storming school board offi-

ces. While Monday night's mild

council meeting was going on in

a legion hall, some 1,650 persons,

including prominent businessmen,

clergymen and legislators, were

attending a testimonial dinner in

plush halls of the Roosevelt hotel.

Gov. Barnett's Popularity Dips

White Councils Losing Favor In Mississippi

At Last, Citizens Find They're Being Duped

Council is now going about the task of trying to rebuild its membership lists. When a person drops off by lack of payment of dues, he is invited to re-join, being sent a form that asks him to either renew membership or to check a statement which says "Please drop my name from your membership rolls. I am not interested in maintaining segregation." Such an admission, obviously, is nothing short of treason in the eyes of Council members.

JACKSON, Miss.

Even the white folk in Mississippi are getting fed up with the White Citizens Councils and—despite threats, intimidation and character assassination, some of them are speaking out.

And the man who owes his present position to the Councils, Gov. Ross R. Barnett, is feeling the back-draft of the new wave of public indignation.

MANY WHITE Mississippians had been going along with the tide of racism wafted up by the Councils. They thought, possibly, that it all was merely a fad and would pass away.

Nothing, it has been proven, was further from the truth. Instead of passing away, the council became arrogant, swash-buckling and dictatorial. They have become so curt, in fact, it appears that the Councils, instead of the legislators and other elected officials, are now controlling the state.

GOV. BARNETT, long an outspoken supporter of the Councils, owes his election

mainly to the support given him by that group. The governor, too, is an advocate of the State Sovereignty Commission, which is also losing favor in many climes.

The white people of the state were rudely awakened from their apathy toward the Commission and the Councils by a series of recent incidents.

ONE INVOLVES a white youth who hails from a middleclass farming family but who has been accused of having taken part in sit-in demonstrations while working with a newspaper at Atlanta last summer. He was also accused of having membership in the NAACP.

The youth, 20-year-old Billy C. Barton, a senior at the University of Mississippi where he is seeking election to the editorship of the school publication, was vindicated of these "gross" charges by a lie-detector test. But the Councils had him down as a marked man and his election to the editorship would be a smack in the face to the councils.

AND AVERAGE citizens Mississippi are disturbed at how the book-burning is as wrong

More and more, newspapers published in the state are striking out at the Councils and at the State Sovereignty Commission. The Commission is the group which has been spending tax funds in its effort to sell the segregation story. The Commission has been criticized recently for bringing a man into the state to make "let's keep jimcrow" speeches at an exorbitant fee.

AND NEWSPAPERS are speaking out against the textbook probes and other witch-hunt projects undertaken at Council and Commission urging. Oliver Emmerich, editor of the Jackson State Times, recently wrote:

"THERE IS A growing belief in Mississippi that 'witch hunting' and 'book burning' procedures should be tolerated. The idea advanced is that the end justifies the means. 'But witch - hunting, when practiced, is just as wicked in Mississippi as in Russia. And the book-burning is as wrong



GOV. ROSS BARNETT
His Star Fading

when practiced in our state as pay for some of the council's more ambitious forays in politics."

THE PANOLIAN, a weekly edited by L. H. Howell, also had an editorial saying that it was anti-Council.

The Panolian declared: "Some months ago, the State Department of Education was forced to ban the use of an education film — not because the film was offensive but because its producers were not on a list or organizations proved by the Citizens' Council.

"MOST PEOPLE know that the Methodist Church and the

United States Air Force have been listed as 'enemies' of the Citizens' Council, along with other denominations and agencies. One question whether the reading of the Bible soon is to be restricted in the same manner that Nazi Germany sought to rid the Reich of all 'subversive' influences, literary and otherwise."

The Panolian also feels that "Hardly an individual in Mississippi has failed to come under the (Council-Commission) pressures which have been expressed in the past three years."

SPEAKING OF Council and Commission "do-gooders.", the Tylertown Times, a weekly in southeastern Mississippi declares the climate in the state is now one in which "Neighbors inform on neighbors, where state-hired spies fill files in Jackson with information on 'suspicious characters' and self-appointed junior G-men scurry about Mississippi keeping the campaign of hate and suspicion to fever pitch."

Hodding Carter, prize-winning editor of the Delta Democrat - Times at Greenville, feels that the Councils might be looked upon as fund-raising groups. He said "Men who join an organization through fear of coercion or community pressures are not the most faithful supporters, either with cash or otherwise, and money is badly needed to pay for some of the council's more ambitious forays in politics."

What effect this recent spurt of "real thinking" has had on the popularity of Gov. Barnett is ably summed up by George McLean, publisher of the Daily Journal, who says: "I think 'Some months ago, the State Department of Education was forced to ban the use of an education film — not because the film was offensive but because its producers were not on a list or organizations proved by the Citizens' Council are very definitely going to move us toward a more progressive era... I think it (the

Thurmond Sees North Upsetting South

the Times
JACKSON, Miss., April 22
(UPI)—Sen. Strom Thurmond, D., S.C., told a Citizens Council banquet tonight that the North has been trying without success since 1820 to make over the South in its own image.

He told the group, gathered to commemorate the inaugural of Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederacy, that the efforts have caused much friction and misery and bloodshed.

Thurmond said that while great differences exist between the regions, the South is perfectly willing to coexist with the North.

He said America is a land of great differences and he would not presume to judge which culture is better.

But Thurmond warned that "in order for us to live together

peacefully, we must respect these differences—which means that we must recognize not only the existence of these differences but also their right to exist.

"That is why it is so vitally important to the welfare of our country and our people that we return to the historic principle of states' rights on which our nation was founded. I regret to say that we in the United States have drifted very far from this principle in recent years," he said.

"A new and dangerous trend seems to be in the ascendancy. Instead of preserving our tested constitutional system whereby the great body of decisions in the domestic field were made at the state level the idea today seems to be to consolidate the entire decision-making process in Washington and to treat the entire country as though it were a single, monolithic, standardized, unvarying whole."

Councils Forging Growing Ties With State Politics

By JAMES SAGGUS

Associated Press Staff Writer

The Citizens Councils, founded as nonpolitical organizations to help preserve segregation, are quickly forging growing ties with politics in Mississippi.

The most recent link with the world of politics is through the \$5,000 a month donations of the State Sovereignty Commission to the councils. The money helps finance production and distribution of the "Citizens Council Forum," a weekly radio-television program to air the Southern viewpoint on governmental and racial matters.

The State Sovereignty Commission said it has no record of what stations use the program and the councils declined this week to make public its records of those stations receiving the filmed and taped shows.

NO PUBLIC REASON

A council spokesman told The Associated Press he would give no public reason for not making the list available.

The request for the list came after some sources privately estimated no more than 100 radio and a dozen television stations aired the program.

Although declining to make a list of stations available, the council released a list showing the number of stations in each state receiving the program. This total was placed at 51 television and 265 radio stations in 42 states.

The private estimates earlier had placed the number of northern radio stations carrying the program at 25 with no television stations.

Program producer Dick Morphey of Jackson said the figures on costs of shipping and producing each program were not available and that he could not furnish a breakdown on how state funds were applied to these costs.

The donation of state funds to the councils is one of several recent political developments involving the councils, which unofficially at least have emerged as a potent political force in the last two years.

Council executives maintained a close liaison with Gov. Ross Barnett during the 1960 session of the legislature and were frequently seen in his office during the session, when several segregation bills were passed. Barnett, following his 1959 election, spoke at a major council fund-raising dinner in several states.

The council, through the unpublicized activity of some key leaders, became closely identified with the unpledged elector movement in the 1960 presidential race. The council was also brought into the squabble over accusations that University of Mississippi student Billy Barton advocated integration and took part in Atlanta sit-in demonstrations.

Sources close to the Sovereignty Commission said the information came originally from a Georgia council group. There have been signs recently that the monetary connections between the council and the state may end. Sovereignty Commission sources have reported funds may be running too short to continue both the monthly donations and the commission's own program of sending its segregation film and speakers before northern audiences.

Also, a federal court suit has been filed by two citizens to block payment of public funds to the private organization. However, commission sources seem entirely satisfied with the use the council is making of the state money and there has been no word on any efforts to secure a listing of stations receiving the program.

The council breakdown on use of the program by states showed Alabama with 17 radio-TV stations using it, Alaska 1, Arizona 8, Arkansas 8, California 4, Colorado 3, Connecticut 1, Florida 21, Georgia 31, Idaho 3, Illinois 6, Indiana 3, Iowa 1, Kansas 4, Kentucky 10, Louisiana 17, Maine 1, Maryland 1, Massachusetts 2, Minnesota 2, Missouri 3, Montana 4, Nebraska 3, Nevada 1, New Jersey 2, New Mexico 1, New York 4, North Carolina 15, Ohio 4, Oklahoma 2, Pennsylvania 4, South Carolina 19, South Dakota 1, Tennessee 13, Texas 21, Utah 1, Virginia 17, Washington 4, West Virginia 5, Wisconsin 1, and Wyoming 2.

citizens Councils said Friday it had received a second gift of oil land to continue its pro-segregation activities. The Citizens Councils said the land, 10 acres in an unidentified Western state, was given by an anonymous donor.

The land was described as "being in a rich oil-bearing area. A major oil company is drilling on the site, the report said. Last year, B. C. Campbell of Salt Lake City donated 30 acres of oil land in Utah to help the councils continue. Citizens Councils officials said they were seeking other donations such as real estate, securities, mineral lands and other assets. The State Sovereignty Commission in Mississippi gives \$5,000 a month for the council's

'Oil Land' Donated To Boost Councils

Anonymous Gift To Help Segregation Groups

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 3. — (AP)—The National Association of Citizens Councils said Friday it had received a second gift of oil land to continue its pro-segregation activities.

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In '62 Legislature

Coleman forsee council restraints

OXFORD, Miss., March 18—Former Gov. J. P. Coleman predicted Saturday legislative action would be taken to curb the state's Sovereignty Commission and Citizens' Councils.

Coleman declined to comment on charges by the two groups against University of Mississippi student Bill C. Barton.

"As a member of the House, I don't care to comment on the situation," he said. "But I feel sure some action will be brought before the Legislature for consideration in 1962."

The Citizens' Councils were organized as a private group during Coleman's administration as governor. Last week, Barton accused high officials of the council and commission of a "slandering smear campaign" to prevent his election as editor of the campus newspaper.

THE FORMER governor declined to say just what action might be taken.

Coleman, a representative from Ackerman, was guest speaker at a luncheon of nearly 400 University law school students celebrating the school's annual Law Day.

In his address before the lawyers-to-be, Coleman said he regretted the way lawyers have lost their place of leadership. He referred to the fact that no president has been a practicing lawyer since the Taft administration.

"Look who wrote the Declaration of Independence," he noted. "It was a lawyer named Jefferson."

"It's our responsibility as men of the law to lead the people of the United States and the community," Coleman said.

State Asks Bond In Citizens' Suit

Move In Reapportionment Case Is Attacked As 'Delaying Tactic'

GULFPORT, Miss., Feb. 2.—The State has asked the Harrison County Chancery Court to force citizens asking the court to force legislative reapportionment to post bond in their suit.

Six citizens filed a suit to gain forced redistribution of legislative seats and later, 2,040 citizens in eight counties joined the petition.

Called Delaying Tactic

Asst. Atty. Gen. Martin McLendon Thursday contended court records failed to show the place of residence of the 2,040 or whether they could pay a share of any costs stemming from the litigation.

Upton Sisson, former Harrison County legislator and attorney representing the original six petitioners, labeled Mr. McLendon's motion "a delaying tactic." Mr. Sisson said each page of the petition costs five cents and bore 10 names.

"They may not have the half-cent to pay, but they have the \$2 for poll taxes which gives them the right to vote for public officials," Mr. Sisson said.

Reshuffling Demanded

Defendants in the case are the State Election Commission composed of Gov. Ross Barnett, Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson and Secretary of State Heber Lader, and the 82 county election commissioners.

The suit charges the legislative seats, which have not been redistributed since the 1890 Constitution, no longer are in proportion to the population and must be reshuffled.

The defendants have until Feb. 9 to answer the suit.

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Negroes Are Being Asked To Give Money For White Citizens Council Public Till

Clarksdale, Miss., Jan. 31—The report, said to be widely current in the state that a number of Negro citizens have received letters asking financial contributions to the White Citizens Council drew some comment from the President of the State Conference of NAACP Branches here.

The State President, Aaron Henry, a pharmacist, operator of a local drug store said in his comment that he had heard the report that a number of Negroes in the state had received letters from the White Citizens Council asking for financial contribution. He asked the question whether the councils merely wanted Negroes to contribute money, or if the letter was also an invitation for Negroes to become members of the organization.

If the letters were also an invitation to Negroes to become members of the organization, Henry said that he was sure that there would be a number of Negroes who would become members if only for the opportunity to present the case of the Negroes of the state directly before the White Citizens Council.

Since the comment by President Henry there has been no statement coming from responsible sources in the White Citizens Council.

Tapped To Spread Hate

Plas Ignored As Officials Manipulate Miss. Purse-strings

Special Correspondence

JACKSON, Miss. — Even though many influential white citizens, some of them newspaper editors and publishers, are speaking out against the use of public funds to support activities of the White Citizens Councils in the state, the Mississippi Sovereignty Commission last week agreed to keep pouring money into the Council's "Spread hate" coffers.

(Earlier Story, Pr., Section 2)

The Commission, a state agency whose duty it is to "keep segregation in Mississippi" has dumped some \$60,000 into the Council's national TV and radio activities since last July. Its action last week supports the belief that more — much more — public funds will be handed over to the Citizens' Councils for use.

THAT DOES not appear too strange, however, when it is noted that Gov. Ross Barnett, who owes his election to the

Councils, also is top man in the Commission. In addition to the governor, the Commission includes Lt. Gov. Johnson, Atty. Gen. Patterson, House Speaker Walter Sillers two state Senators appointed by the Senate; three representatives appointed by the House, and three other members named by the governor.

Four members of the Commission are on the board of directors of the Mississippi Association of Citizens Councils and three others, including Gov. Barnett, are members of the Council.

COMMISSION members receive no "salary" as such, but do receive \$20-a-day in expenses for each day served. This "service" includes the conducting of 228 "investigations" in 82 Mississippi counties during the last nine months.

THESE investigations include being engaged in a detailed investigation program to build a file on persons whose utterances or actions indicate they should be watched with suspicion on future racial attitudes.

Segregationists Smearing Him, Student Charges

The Commercial Appeal
Editor Candidate At Ole
Miss Denies Being 'Planted'
By NAACP

By LARRY SPEAKES

Special to The Commercial Appeal

UNIVERSITY, Miss., March 10. — A journalism student at the University of Mississippi Friday charged state officials with "using Gestapo tactics" to smear him.

Bill Barton of Pontotoc, a 20-year-old senior, said the Citizens Council and the state Sovereignty Commission—as well as a "high state official"—were trying to block his election as editor of the campus newspaper, the *Mississippian*.

He said they had circulated in a letter "malicious lies" about him to lessen his chances of winning in the April election.

"One outrageous charge is that I am a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and have been planted on this campus to influence student opinion," Mr. Barton said. "This is preposterous and an utter lie."

What Letter?

Albert Jones, director of the Sovereignty Commission and former Hinds County sheriff, asked at Jackson Friday about a letter he mailed to Mac Dale, editor of the *Mississippian*, replied, "What letter?"

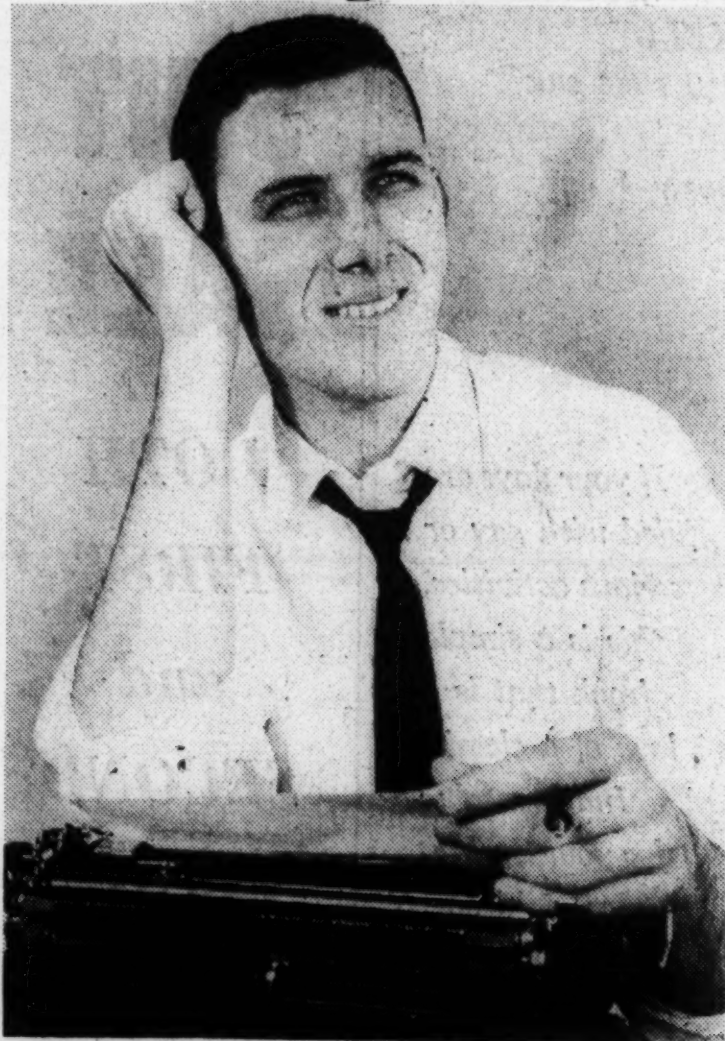
After being shown a copy of the letter he read it carefully and said, "I have no comment."

W. J. Simmons, administrator of the Citizens Council and editor of its monthly publication, said: "I don't know anything about it."

Gov. Ross Barnett said, "I have no comment."

The student newsman said he had gained possession of a secret report filed on his activities while he worked with the Atlanta, Ga. Journal last summer. He said a fellow reporter had been "planted" on the newspaper and "shadowed" him during the summer, using definite "Gestapo tactics."

"Every report filed by this in-



FIGHTS BACK—Bill Barton of Pontotoc, Miss., a senior at the University of Mississippi, yesterday said the Citizens Council and the state Sovereignty Commission have "circulated malicious lies" against him to lessen his chances of winning the editorship of the campus newspaper, the *Mississippian*.

dividual was completely false," Mr. Barton said. "This fantastic plot only shows the extent to which some unscrupulous people will go to destroy even a Mississippi born college student in order to serve their own vicious instincts."

Mr. Barton, who is managing editor of the *Mississippian*, said he was prepared to instigate libel and slander proceedings against at least two persons—one a Citizens Council worker and the other a high Sovereignty Commission official.

"And I am definitely going to be a candidate for editor."

No Part In Sit-Ins

Mr. Barton said the group had accused him of taking part in three sit-in demonstrations. "Anybody who said I was a participant in such events is an outright liar."

He said "nothing could be farther from the truth" than the charges he was planted on the Ole Miss campus. "Any action I would take as editor would be decided on the basis of the individual issues and I would owe loyalty to no group."

"My views—if accurately represented—would differ very little from those of the average Ole Miss student."

The statement said the smear campaign was "specifically" the work of the unnamed state official, several state legislators, the Sovereignty Commission and the Citizens Council. He refused to make public the names of individuals, saying they would be named in the libel suit.

The Commercial Appeal
Citizens Councils Can't Be Quizzed
Judge Bars Depositions In Mississippi Suit

BILOXI, Miss., March 10. — (AP)— Federal District Judge Sidney Mize has ruled that Jackson Attorney William Higgs could not question the Citizens Councils about their activities. State attorneys, representing the state Sovereignty Commission, filed the motion last Friday to prevent Higgs from taking depositions from Citizens Councils leaders to use in his suit seeking to halt the flow of public funds to the pro-segregation groups.

The Sovereignty Commission, official watchdog against racial desegregation, has ordered a \$5,000 a month payment to the councils for advertising.

Higgs, who filed his taxpayer's suit last month, wanted sworn statements and records from:

W. J. Simmons, National Citizens Council administrator; Dick Morpheu of the Citizens Council Forum; Louis W. Hollis, executive director of the Jackson Citizens Council; John R. Wright, president of the Jackson Citizens Council; and Ellis W. Wright Sr., chairman of the board of the Jackson Citizens Council.

Higgs asked that Simmons and Morpheu be directed to appear in Federal Court March 13 and the other three March 14.

Higgs' request for depositions and records from the councils was a preliminary step in his suit. Higgs and Negro grocer Robert L. T. Smith Jr., both of Jackson, are the only plaintiffs named in the suit.

Two labor union officials, Lonnie P. Daniels and C. E. Shaffer of Jackson, joined in the suit originally, but they removed their names under union pressure.

Higgs' suit charged the Citizens Councils were encouraging violence in racial desegregation and were seeking to oppose and subvert the United States Constitution.

THREATENS LAWSUIT

Jackson Daily News
Ole Miss Senior Says Slandered By CC

OXFORD, Miss. (UPI) — A University of Mississippi journalism student says he is ready to bring suit for libel and slander against a Citizens Council worker and a State Sovereignty Commission official.

Bill Barton, 20, of Pontotoc, declined Friday to name the two but said they and legislators and a "high state official" circulated "malicious lies" about his activities as a reporter for the Atlanta Journal last summer in hopes of blocking his election as editor of the Ole Miss student newspaper.

He said he was accused in oral and written statements from Sovereignty Commission and Citizens Council officials of leading three sit-in demonstrations in Atlanta and of "being planted on the Ole Miss campus by pro-integrationist forces to influence student opinion."

Barton said all the charges were entirely false.

He said he was prepared to sue at least two persons, one a council worker and the other a high commission official.

Barton, a first semester senior who is managing editor of the campus newspaper, said the sit-in charges apparently stemmed from a Negro demonstration in downtown Atlanta which he was assigned to cover as a reporter.

He said he has "explicit and unimpeachable evidence of a plot to gain information about me while I worked on the staff of the

Atlanta Journal from June to Sept. 9, 1960."

The student election for editor takes place next month.

The State Sovereignty Commission reportedly sent to the Ole Miss campus, under a covering letter from Commission Director Albert Jones, a report from a Citizens Council source which said Barton was "very dangerous" and was selected for "advanced training" by integration forces.

The Citizens Council "confidential report" on Barton was based on information which it said was supplied by the executive secretary of the States Rights Council of Georgia, an affiliated organization of the Citizens Council.

It said the material on Barton was provided by "an informant planted on the staff" of the Atlanta Journal who "had Barton under observation for some time."

Jones was asked about the letter yesterday and said he didn't know anything about it.

After being shown a copy of the letter he read it and declared "I have no comment."

W. J. Simmons, administrator of the Citizens Council with offices in Jackson said "I don't know anything about it."

Gov. Ross Barnett, who had been contacted earlier by Barton, said he had no comment.

Barton said he exchanged correspondence with the governor to report the incident but received no satisfaction from Barnett.

The editor candidate said the

governor told him a member of his staff heard the report while he was on the campus and concluded, "Certainly you realize that I have no control over reports circulated by students."

The Citizens Council letter said that Ralph McGill, "editor of the Atlanta Journal," had "taken Barton under his wing and has offered him a permanent position on the Atlanta Journal after graduation from Ole Miss."

McGill is not editor of the Journal, but is publisher of the Atlanta Constitution. Barton said he has never met McGill in his summer work on the Journal.

The letter said Barton's relation with McGill "means that Barton is well regarded in left-wing circles as a promising young man, and had been selected for advanced training."

Barton said he is prepared to instigate libel and slander proceedings against at least two persons and will "definitely" be a candidate for editor.

MISSISSIPPI BACKS CITIZENS COUNCILS

The New York Times
State Agency Continues Aid

to Foster Segregation—

'Investigations' Running

New York Times
By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., March 30—

The Sovereignty Commission agreed today to continue granting state funds to the Citizens Councils for pro-segregation propaganda.

The commission is a state agency charged with preventing desegregation in Mississippi. It has contributed \$60,000 to the Citizens' Council Forum's national radio and television activities since July.

Considerable opposition had been expressed to the expenditure and there had been indications before the meeting that the commission might reallocate the money to its own public relations operation.

However, Gov. Ross R. Barnett, the agency's chairman, said after an executive session in the Capitol that the only change would be a relatively minor reduction of \$1,775 a month in commission spending.

Tension Aroused

The action came at a time of racial tension aroused by Negro attempts to use a white public library here. Nine students were convicted yesterday

of refusing to obey a police-House Speaker; two state Senator's order to leave the library. They were fined \$100 and given three Representatives appointed suspended thirty-day pail sent by the House, and three members named by the Governor.

During the trial, policemen swinging nightsticks and flank are also on the board of directing two police dogs charged torso of the Mississippi Association of Negro spectators lined up on sidewalk across the street from others, including the Governor. the Municipal Court House. Several persons were bitten and They receive \$20 for expenses others were clubbed.

Prior to its decision on the salary, council grants, the commission An explanation of the commission's operations prepared from Erle Johnston Jr., its part-time public relations director, is "sometimes referred to as a watchdog agency" to protect segregation, but its responsibilities are far deeper than such an identification suggests.

Mr. Johnston said the commission's speakers bureau had filled thirteen engagements during the last nine months in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Mississippi.

"I think that the North is awake to the fact that we do have a story to tell—that they have been hearing only one side," he said.

COUNCIL GRANTS ARE TRIMMED

Negro Treatment Upheld

A prepared speech given to those in the speakers bureau says in part that "Negroes receive better treatment and more consideration of their welfare in Mississippi than in any state in the nation."

Most speakers appear in conjunction with the showing of a commission film, "The Message From Mississippi," which is designed to show that Negroes live happily under segregation here.

In describing the Citizens' Council Forum operation, Mr. Simmons said that at the end of last year fifty-one television and 263 radio stations in forty-one states had scheduled its series of programs. Asked later how he knew they had been shown, he replied, "They asked for them."

In a "progress report" released after the meeting, the commission said 228 "investigations" had been conducted in eighty-two Mississippi counties by its staff in the last nine months.

"It is felt that many of these investigations have helped avert potentially serious incidents," the report said.

The commission was established by legislative action in 1956 and received \$350,000 in its last two-year appropriation. It has full subpoena powers and perjury or contempt by witnesses are punishable by law.

Besides Governor Barnett, its members include Lieut. Gov. Paul B. Johnson; Joe T. Patterson, the Attorney General; Representative Walter Sillers,

COUNCIL GRANTS ARE TRIMMED

The New York Times
New Orleans, La.
Miss. Sovereignty Unit

Ducks Showdown
By W. F. MINOR

JACKSON, Miss. — The state sovereignty commission

trimmed \$500 off the \$5000 Citizens Council monthly grants, and made small cuts in its public relations budget as it ducked a showdown over dropping one or the other.

Pressed for cash, the commission declined to stop the controversial grants to the Citizens Council Forum, radio-television series, which has already gotten \$60,000 and is the biggest outlay in the commission budget.

The commission meeting was expected to have been a showdown on whether the Citizens Council grants would go or whether the public relations department — featuring a speakers bureau and a film on racial harmony in the state — would be left without promotional funds.

The commission cut the salary of parttime public relations director Erle Johnston Jr., from

U.S. Hits White Citizens Council In La. Vote Purge

Seek To Put 4800 Voters Back On Rolls

MONROE, La. — The Citizens' Council of Ouachita Parish, Louisiana and the parish voting registrar today were charged by the Department of Justice with unlawfully purging nearly 4,800 Negroes from the parish (county) voter registration rolls.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy said a complaint filed January, 1956, the complaint in United States District Court said, only 725 were registered in Monroe, Louisiana asked the last April 30. Through the court to restore the Negroes to the rolls. The complaint also requested that other qualified about 24,000, out of 40,185 eligible Negro applicants be registered.

"We have had to ask for these court orders," Mr. Kennedy said, "because even after considerable effort we have been unable to obtain effective guarantees from state and local officials that all residents of the parish will be allowed to vote on a fair and equal basis as required by law."

The complaint charged that: --The Citizens' Council combined with Registrar Mae Lucky to remove more than 2,700 names unlawfully in March and April, 1956;

--From early 1956 until the present, Mrs. Lucky has unlawfully eliminated the names of additional voters. Mr. Kennedy said the Department estimates this total at about 2,000.

--Mrs. Lucky has applied different standards to Negro registration applicants making

it harder for them to register than for whites.

These actions violate the Civil Rights acts of 1957 and 1960, the complaint said, by depriving citizens of their right to vote because of race or color.

Nineteen members and five representatives of the Citizens' Council also were named as defendants. The State of Louisiana also was named as a defendant because registrars are state agents.

Although approximately 5,500 of the parish's 16,377 eligible

Negroes were registered in Kennedy said a complaint filed January, 1956, the complaint in United States District Court said, only 725 were registered in Monroe, Louisiana asked the last April 30. Through the court to restore the Negroes to the rolls. The complaint also requested that other qualified about 24,000, out of 40,185 eligible Negro applicants be registered.

Mr. Kennedy said the Department asked permission to inspect the parish voting records in May, 1960, shortly after passage of the 1960 Civil Rights Act giving it the power to do so.

Mrs. Lucky refused permission. The records were inspected by representatives of the Justice Department under a court order issued last December, however. Mr. Kennedy said preparation of the case has followed examination of the records.

The complaint charged that in March and April, 1956, the Citizens' Council, "with the consent and assistance of the defendant registrar," filed affidavits challenging the registration of 4,378 Negro voters. The registrar accepted the affidavits knowing they had not

been taken under oath, the complaint asserted, and "that they had been executed by persons having no personal knowledge of the facts stated."

Mrs. Lucky then gave each of the challenged Negroes ten days in which to answer the challenges, "knowing that in the usual course of the business of her office she would be unable to receive proof of their qualifications within the ten-day period," the complaint said.

Mr. Kennedy said long lines of Negro registrants formed outside Mrs. Lucky's office as early as 5 a. m. during the months of April and May, 1956. Most were denied entrance and the names of more than 2,700 Negro registrants were stricken from the rolls, Mr. Kennedy said.

Since that time, the complaint said Mrs. Lucky "has applied different and more stringent standards to Negroes than to white persons in the administration of various aspects of the registration process."

The complaint asked the court to issue orders insuring "the fair, equal, and non-discriminatory operation" of the parish registrar's office and to enjoin any future voting discrimination in the parish.

Besides the State, Mrs. Lucky and the Citizens' Council, the 19 members of the Council named as defendants are:

Billye L. Adams, Dr. D. L. Anderson, John Birdsong, Felix Edward Brossett, James O. Davis, Wirt H. Dean, James O. Dorris, Rev. H. L. Driskell, John J. Feedback, Howard Grif-

fin.

H. M. James, Wayne J. McDonald; Vaughn L. Phelps, Walter B. Reed, Aguilla Green Rivers, Jr., Jack R. Taylor, James C. Ussery, Walter W. Weir and L. Allen West.

The five representatives of Council named as defendants are:

Wesley D. Burdine, Lawrence H. Fox, Antham Bevel Johnston, Algernon Clark Ransom and Don L. Williams.

The Ouachita Parish case is the fourth voting discrimination case brought in Louisiana.

Citizens Councils' Methods Attacked in Mississippi

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Report on Journalism Student
Arouses Colleges and Press

By KENNETH TOLER

Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., April 8—Smouldering and suppressed opposition to operations of the hierarchy in the Citizens Councils is erupting in this state which gave birth to the pro-segregation organization seven years ago.

A sudden outpouring of statements by individuals, some holding public office, and newspaper editorials have appeared after an apparent period of quiet obviously stemming from fear of the authors being tagged "integrationists." Up until recently the editorial opposition has largely been confined to newspapers edited by those the council leaders label "liberals."

Now the criticism is spreading. It centers on some of the methods used by those in command of the Citizens Councils—not on the councils' objective of maintaining segregation.

THE ATTACK could serve to bolster the councils, which admittedly haven't been getting much financial backing from individual supporters. In fact, the Citizens Council headquarters has had to resort to state subsidies of \$5,000 a month to pay for its nationwide radio-TV forum which espouses "constitutional government" and segregation.

What brought out the opposition to the Citizens Councils—and to the state's segregation watchdog agency, the Sovereignty Commission—was the case of a University of Mississippi student named Billy Barton.

Young Barton is a journalism major and managing editor of the college newspaper. He is now running for the editorship.

LAST SEPTEMBER a state legislator visited the campus at Oxford and left behind a story about a report that showed Barton had "subversive tendencies."

The rumors grew. A student leader told Barton he was on the Citizens Council's "black-list."

Barton shrugged off the rumor-mongering until another state legislator came to the campus in December and dropped in to say that a secretary in the governor's office had told him Barton was a sit-in leader and member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

And Gov. Barnett himself had expressed concern about the possibility that Barton might become editor of the student weekly, the legislator said.

AT THIS POINT, Barton decided to seek out the "report" about him. An inquiry to the governor's office brought a reply, not from Gov. Barnett, but from Director Albert Jones of the Sovereignty Commission. Jones enclosed a photostatic copy of a "confidential report" which apparently originated with the Citizens Council.

The report said Barton had been involved in lunch counter sit-ins in Atlanta, "is well regarded in left-wing circles as a promising young man, and has been selected for advanced training." The report also said that Ralph McGill, "editor of The Atlanta Journal," has taken Barton under his wing.

Barton released the "report" along with a categorical denial of all the charges and insinuations.

HE POINTED out that McGill is not editor of the Journal but publisher of The Atlanta Constitution, and said he'd never met

the man. He said he had been at the scene of one of the Atlanta sit-ins, but as a summer intern on The Atlanta Journal staff, assigned to help other reporters who were covering the event for their paper. (The reporters vouch for the fact that Barton did nothing but assist them.)

Student leaders have rallied to Barton's support, as have a number of editors. State Rep. Phillip Bryant of Oxford called the Sovereignty Commission a "private gestapo" engaging in "cloak and dagger investigation which develops into character assassinations."

Bryant and others urged that the commission be abolished.

There has also been criticism of the Sovereignty Commission for the expenditure of almost \$4,000 in financing statewide lecture tours by M. G. Lowman of Circuit Riders, Inc., of Ohio. His text was anti-communism, and he sold the state much of his literature for statewide distribution.

ENTERING somewhat in the influence of the Citizens Councils is the closeness of its officials to Gov. Barnett. Some of its leaders have taken an active part in some of his movements, primarily the one for the unpledged presidential electors.

As a result, the hierarchy has the "ear" of the governor and has used his "voice" in espousing its programs.

Highly critical of the Citizens Councils' tactics has been Editor Oliver Emmerich of the Jackson State-Times and McComb Enterprise-Journal. He's labeled their tactics as "secret-police procedure" and deplored that "it is being done in the name of patriotism and is justified in the belief that it is supporting a high purpose of lofty idealism."

Editor L. H. Howell of the weekly Panolian at Batesville, one of the state's young newspapermen, said that "hardly an individual in Mississippi has failed to come under the pressures which have been expressed in the past three years."

HE SAID that the State De-

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS (MISSISSIPPI)

partment of Education was white municipal library, along forced to ban the use of an educational film, The High Wall, "because the film was offensive, but because its producers were not on a list of organizations approved by the Citizens Councils."

That film had been donated to the state by the B'nai B'rith and had been shown in many schools and before school groups before it was "revealed" as favoring "integration" by a state senator whose wife, as head of a Parent-Teacher Association, had obtained it for a showing.

Editor Paul Pittman of the weekly Tylertown Times and also president of the Young Democrats of Mississippi, said the climate in Mississippi "is one in which neighbor informs on neighbor, where state-hired spies fill files in Jackson with information on 'suspicious characters' and self-anointed junior G-men scurry about Mississippi keeping the campaign of hate and suspicion fed to fever pitch."

The outstanding example of asserted pressure from pro-segregation forces is that applied to Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith, editor of the weekly Lexington Advertiser and the weekly Durant News. Her troubles started when she criticized the county sheriff for allegedly shooting a Negro. They increased when she protested against pressure tactics on the operators of a cooperative farm in her county.

Mrs. Smith's husband, Walter D. Smith, was fired as administrator of the Holmes County Hospital at Lexington. Advertising began to fall off and a rival newspaper outspokenly friendly to the Citizens Councils, started publication at Lexington.

W. J. Simmons, the Citizen Council administrator, reports 85,000 to 90,000 Mississippians hold membership.

IN THE FACE of that statement, editor George McLean of the Tupelo Daily News, said:

"I think it is a fading movement. They may have an occasional upsurge, but I think they're on the ebb side."

Editor McLean also asserted that Gov. Barnett "is a throw-back to 50 years."

However, everyone admits that Negro demonstrations, such as occurred in Jackson recently at the

PAYMENTS UNCONSTITUTIONAL**Jackson Suit Seeking Halt Of Public Funds To Councils**

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI)—Four Jackson citizens filed a lawsuit in federal court Saturday for an injunction against payments of public funds by the State Sovereignty Commission to the Citizens Councils.

William Higgs, a Jackson attorney, filed the suit for himself, two union officials and a Negro grocer. It charged such payments were unconstitutional.

Among the defendants were the commission, the councils, Gov. Ross Barnett, State Treasurer Evelyn Gandy and State Auditor W. D. Neal.

MOTION FILED

Other plaintiffs were C. E. Shaffer, local official of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Lonnie B. Daniel, Communications Workers of America director for Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, and Robert T. Smith Jr., a Negro.

Higgs also filed a motion asking the U.S. District Court to order the defendants to open all records of their financial dealings with each other to inspection.

Records of the commission, the state's official segregation agency, are not open to the public.

The suit charged that payments by the commission to the councils of \$20,000 and other monthly payments of \$5,000 during 1960 were contrary to the U.S. Constitution.

14TH AMENDMENT

It said these payments violated the 14th Amendment because they were made from "funds derived from plaintiffs by taxation" and used "for the purpose of subverting and opposing the law of the land" against racial discrimination.

The complaint charged the funds from the commission to the councils, a private organization, are being used to:

1. "Encourage violence to prevent the elimination of racial discrimination" in Mississippi.

2. "Inciting opposition both physical and otherwise to the recent decisions" of federal courts call-

ing for desegregation of New Orleans public schools.

3. "Paying off debts accumulated during the recent presidential campaign" in which the suit said the councils supported the unpledged electors.

PREVENT VIOLENCE

The councils, which hold they were formed to prevent violence, maintain they are non-political in nature.

The plaintiffs stated they object to "tax money exacted from them by the state of Mississippi being used to subvert the Constitution of the United States."

Higgs asked that the case be heard by a three-judge federal court.

Barnett recently admitted that the commission, of which he is chairman, is making monthly payments of \$5,000 to the councils from a biennial appropriation of \$350,000 for the purpose of advertising segregation. But he said this is in keeping with Mississippi law.

Higgs, a young Harvard Law School graduate, ran unsuccessfully for the state Legislature in 1959 and against Rep. John Bell Williams, D-Miss., an outspoken segregationist, in 1960.

Suit Charges Funds Misuse In Mississippi

Action Would Block Flow Of

Public Money To Private

Citizens Councils

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal

Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 7

Federal Court suit was filed here Saturday to prevent the

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL (MISSISSIPPI)

Sovereignty Commission, Mississippi's segregation "watchdog" agency, from further donations of state funds to the private Citizens Councils.

The action by four men, one a Negro grocer, was filed under the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution on grounds the funds are being used "to encourage violence to prevent the elimination of racial discrimination by official state action between Negro and Caucasian citizens and taxpayers."

A three-judge court was asked to hear the suit which also would open to public inspection the records of the Sovereignty Commission and the Citizens Councils. The suit follows a lump sum donation of \$20,000 by the commission to the councils and an allocation of \$5,000 monthly to the private group. The commission has an appropriation of \$350,000.

Attorney Is Plaintiff

William L. Higgs, young Jackson attorney formerly of Greenville, filed the suit and named himself one of the plaintiffs along with G. E. Shaffer, officer in the local International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Lonnie B. Daniel, area director of the Communications Workers of America, and Robert L. T. Smith, Negro grocer of Jackson.

Mr. Higgs was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature from Hinds County in 1959.

Gov. Ross Barnett, named a defendant as chairman of the Sovereignty Commission, and W. J. Simmons of Jackson, official of the Citizens Councils, declined comment on the suit. At least four members of the commission are directors of the councils.

The suit seeks to enjoin state Treasurer Evelyn Gandy and state Auditor W. D. Neal from payment of further warrants issued by the Sovereignty Commission to the Citizens Councils.

Injunction Sought

Mr. Higgs said the suit does not mention segregation and "is pitched solely on the use of public funds for private purposes." He said the action seeks an interlocutory injunction "in the shortest possible time" to check further payments.

"If this suit prevails it will effectively block the commission and cut off any further expenditure of public funds for such purposes," he said. "It will also expose all records of both defendant groups."

The suit asserts that the councils were formed and conduct a radio-TV forum "solely for the purpose of advocating and actively assisting in resistance and violation of the 14th Amendment." It also charges that the councils "have used various means to influence both public opinion and state Government action by advocating non-compliance and active resistance to the supreme law of the land as embodied in the 14th Amendment insofar as it secures equal treatment and facilities to Negro citizens."

Further Allocations

It also avers that the councils are using the state funds "for the purpose of financing direct intervention in and of encouraging and inciting opposition, both physical and otherwise, to the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the New Orleans school integration cases."

Defendants listed in the suit are:

The Citizens Council Forum, the Citizens Councils of America, the Jackson Citizens Council, the state Sovereignty Commission, the Citizens Council, state treasurer, state auditor and Governor Barnett.

Citizens Councils Get Plenty Money For Propaganda

JACKSON, Miss. — (UPI) — The pro-segregation Citizens Councils in Mississippi are receiving \$5,000 a month of public funds to help finance a propaganda program on radio and television.

It has been learned that the Mississippi Sovereignty Commission, an official agency for maintaining segregation and states' rights, allocated the monthly payments earlier this year for the "Citizens Councils Forum."

Legality of the donation has been questioned by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The state constitution forbids the legislature to appropri-

ate funds for any "sectarian purpose or use" but the commission apparently feels it may spend its legislature-appointed funds as it sees fit.

Earlier attempts to divert public funds to the Citizens Councils were beaten by former Gov. J. P. Coleman. But the Sovereignty Commission, which is headed by the governor, lost little time in channeling funds to the council after Ross Barnett was inaugurated earlier this year.

Barnett, one of the nation's most outspoken segregationists, is a Citizens Council member.

The Sovereignty Commission, a powerful agency created after the 1954 school integration decision by the Supreme Court, is operating under a 350,000 budget during the current biennium, which ends in 1962. Under the present arrangement, the council will receive \$120,000 of the amount.

It was announced earlier this year that the commission had voted to give the councils \$20,000 for the "forum" broadcast. The amount was paid in four \$5,000 payments. But records in the state auditor's office showed that the payments did not stop at four and inquiries revealed that the continuing payments had been approved in July.

The "Citizens Council Forum" is filmed and recorded and presented weekly as a "public service" broadcast on radio and television stations throughout the nation. It usually features interviews with conservative congressmen and senators.

Attorney General Joe Patterson, a commission member who did not vote on the appropriation, pointed out that the payments go to the "forum" and not to the councils to spend on other items. He said it was considered to be for "advertising and promotional purposes of interest to the state."

However, the councils are not required to account for their spending of the funds.

Citizens Council Not On Tax List

Deductions Are Not Allowed On Contributions,

IRS Rules

Memphis, Tenn. United Press International Staff

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 21.—

Something every member of the pro-segregation Citizens Council should know: You might get involved with Uncle Sam if you deduct contributions to the Council from your income tax payment.

This is true despite an enrollment brochure sent to prospective Council members.

IRS Disagrees

The brochure reads: "Our auditors advise us that contributions are deductible for income tax purposes."

At the request of United Press International, J. L. Enochs, director of the Internal Revenue Office here, checked the list of organizations which have qualifications for the deductible list.

Enochs advised that the Citizens Council is not listed in any manner—not even the Council's "educational fund."

The basis for qualifying for the list, said Enochs, "has to do with the organizations being for religious, charitable and educational purposes."

The Council rival—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—is not listed as a qualified organization but a person can deduct payments to the NAACP "Legal Defense and Educational Fund."

Statement Changed

In the past, Council enrollment cards have borne the statement that contributions were deductible, although they never have been declared deductible by the Government. Now the deductibility claim is credited to "our auditors."

A telephone check with the Council's Jackson headquarters resulted in this advice from a secretary: "It's probably all right to deduct contributions so go ahead and do it."

A secretary at the Council

headquarters in Greenwood said they "would like to express our appreciation for the support Council contribution qualified as the cause of segregation receives daily from the thousands of dedicated Mississippians who are members of labor organizations."

But Enochs said there is nothing debatable about it. Either an organization is on the qualified list or it isn't, he said, and the Council is not.

Unauthorized deductions on tax returns will be disallowed, said Enochs. "In such cases, we have to go back and collect the additional tax, plus interest," he said. The interest is six per cent of the tax deficiency.

Still A Violation

A Council spokesman said an application had been filed for inclusion on the deductible list but that it had not been ruled on by the Internal Revenue Department.

Top Council officials say they believe the ruling will put the Council on the list. Such a ruling would be retroactive, they say, making previous deductions by Council members in order. Internal Revenue officials say the ruling would not necessarily be retroactive.

In any case, presently the deduction of Council contributions is a violation of the United States tax laws.

Two Plaintiffs Out But Suit Goes On

Action Aimed At Councils To Continue

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 24. (UPI)—Attorney William Higgs said Tuesday his lawsuit challenging payment of public funds to the Citizens Councils would not be affected by the withdrawal of two plaintiffs.

Lonnie B. Daniel and C. E. Shaffer, labor union officials, pulled out of the case Monday after protests to the suit by members of their unions. Their action left only Higgs and Negro grocer Robert L. T. Smith as plaintiffs.

"I think it's unfortunate that people cannot enforce their constitutional rights under pain of losing their jobs," said Higgs. Attempts were made to have Daniel and Shaffer fired.

But Higgs said, "I admire these men very much for having stood up and been counted for what they know is right."

Two labor union members who are directors of the Jackson Citizen Council issued a statement concerning the matter Tuesday.

Jay Hardy and B. R. Waldrop

Citizens Council Donors Warned About Income Tax

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI)—Some thing every member of the pro-segregation Citizens Council should know:

You might get involved with Uncle Sam if you deduct contributions to the council from your income tax payments.

This is true despite an enlistment brochure sent to prospective council members.

The brochure reads: "Our auditors advise us that contributions are deductible for income tax purposes."

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The council rival—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—is not listed as a qualified organization but a person can deduct payments to the NAACP "legal defense and educational fund."

In the past, council enlistment cards have borne the statement that contributions were deductible, although they never have been declared deductible by the government. Now the deductibility claim is credited to "our auditors."

A telephone check with the council's Jackson headquarters resulted in this advice from a secretary: "It's probably all right to deduct contributions so go ahead and do it."

A secretary at the council headquarters in Greenwood said it was "debatable" whether a council contribution qualified as a deductible item.

But Enochs said there is nothing debatable about it. Either an organization is on the qualified list or it isn't, he said, and the council is not.

Enochs. "In such cases, we have to go back and collect the additional tax, plus interest," he said. The interest is six per cent of the tax deficiency.

A council spokesman said an application had been filed for inclusion on the deductible list but that it had not been ruled on by the Internal Revenue Service.

Top council officials say they believe the ruling will put the council on the list. Such a ruling would be retroactive, they say, making previous deductions by council members in order. Internal Revenue officials say the ruling would not necessarily be retroactive.

In any case, presently the deduction of council contributions is in violation of the U.S. tax laws.

Answers Filed In Councils Suit

Sovereignty Group Claims No Violation Involved In Use Of Money

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 30. (UPI)—The state Sovereignty Commission and the Citizens Councils counter-attacked Monday a suit seeking to stop the flow of state money to the private councils, saying the Federal court lacks jurisdiction in the case.

Four Jackson men—one a Negro—had filed a complaint earlier this month in Federal Court to stop the commission from giving the councils \$5,000 a month for what it called advertising.

The complaint said the councils were using the money to subvert and oppose the Constitution and to encourage violence against the elimination of racial discrimination.

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Four Groups File

The answers filed Monday were by the commission, the Citizens Councils, the Citizens Council Forum (for which the money was earmarked), and the Jackson Citizens Council.

All four answers were similar. Each countered that the complaint should be quashed because: It did not show a violation exists in state courts; the amount involved is less than \$10,000; the suit is not a taxpayers' suit; and the state has not given permission for its officers to be sued.

The complaint was filed against Gov. Ross Barnett, chairman of the Sovereignty Commission set up to safeguard segregation, state auditor Bill Neal, state treasurer Evelyn Gandy, the various councils and the state Sovereignty Commission.

National Publicity

The Citizens Council Forum is a radio-television program produced by the councils to try to sell the rest of the nation on the Southern way of life.

Of the four men who filed the suit, only two remain: Negro grocer Robert L. T. Smith Jr., and lawyer William Higgs, who also is attorney for the suit.

The other two, Lonnie Daniel and C. E. Shaffer, both Jackson union leaders, bowed to pressure from union members and withdrew from the complaint. However, they insisted they had joined Higgs and Smith as individuals and not union officials.

Attorneys for the councils were Earl Thomas and Erskine Wells. Attorneys for the Citizens Council Forum were Robert Cannada and George Butler. Attorney for the Jackson council was Dan Shell.

The attorney general, Joe Patterson, filed the answer for the commission.

Negroes Asked To Contribute To Council

CLARKSDALE, Miss. (UPI)—Several Negroes have been asked to make financial contributions to the pro-segregation Citizens Councils, it was reported today.

Aaron E. Henry, state NAACP president, said Negroes in several communities have received the mailed requests during recent weeks from the council's state headquarters in Greenwood.

Henry wrote the council headquarters that "many Negroes feel that this is a request to join the Citizen's Councils as a member and thus participate in its meet-

ings as any other organization's members would."

In the letter to Councils' Finance Chairman Ellett Lawrence, Henry asks if Negroes are being asked to join and "if there will be any limitations placed upon the membership of Negroes who would care to join."

He said some Negroes "have indicated a possible acceptance of your invitation to get the Negroes' side of the racial question discussed openly and freely before the executives of the Citizens Councils."

SUIT DISMISSAL ASKED IN MISS.

Jurisdiction in Council Payments Questioned

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—The State Sovereignty Commission and the Citizens Councils counter-attacked Monday a suit seeking to stop the flow of state money to the private councils, saying the federal court lacks jurisdiction in the case.

Four Jackson men—one a Negro—had filed a complaint earlier this month in federal court to stop the commission from giving the councils \$5000 a month for what it called advertising.

NO STATE PERMISSION

The complaint said the councils were using the money to subvert and oppose the constitution and to encourage violence against the elimination of racial discrimination.

The answers filed Monday were by the commission, the Citizens Councils, the Citizens Council Forum (for which the money was earmarked), and the Jackson Citizens Councils.

All four answers were similar. Each countered that the complaint should be quashed because: it did not show a violation of civil rights; remedy exists in state courts; the amount involved is less than \$16,000; the suit is not a taxpayers' suit; and the state has not given permission for its officers to be sued.

The complaint was filed against Gov. Ross Barnett, chairman of the sovereignty commission set up to safeguard segregation; state Auditor Bill Neal; state treasurer Evelyn Gandy; the various councils; and the state sovereignty commission.

TWO REMAIN

The Citizens Council Forum is a radio-television program produced by the councils for airing nationally in an effort to sell the rest of the nation on the Southern way of life.

Of the four men who filed the suit, only two remain: Negro grocer Robert L. T. Smith Jr., and lawyer William Higgs, who also is attorney for the suit.

The other two, Lonnie Daniel and C. E. Shaffer, both Jackson union leaders, bowed to pressure from union members and withdrew from the complaint. However, they insisted they had joined Higgs and Smith as individuals and not union officials.

Attorneys for the councils were Earl Thomas and Erskine Wells. Attorneys for the Citizens Council Forum were Robert Cannada and George Butler. Attorney for the Jackson Council was Dan Shell.

Attorney General Joe Patterson filed the answer for the commission.

Whites Withdraw From Suit Aimed At

Council Finances

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Yielding to what was described as "terrific pressure" two white men withdrew from a suit which seeks to prevent the state of Mississippi from giving financial support to the White Citizens Council, a private pro-segregation organization.

The two, Lonnie B. Daniel, area representative of the Communications Workers of America, and C. E. Shaffer, an official of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers — were granted motions in federal district court to withdraw from the action.

Their withdrawal left only two of the original signers of the suit, William L. Higgs, young Jackson attorney, and Robert L. T. Smith, Jackson, Negro grocer, as plaintiffs.

\$5,000 MONTHLY PAYMENTS

The suit seeks to throw out the \$5,000 monthly grants of funds from the State Sovereignty Commission to the Citizens Council as a violation of the 14th amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

It charges that the Citizens Council, a private organization, is using the funds to subvert the law of the land and for encouragement of violence to prevent elimination of racial discrimination.

A three-judge federal bench has been designated to hear arguments for a preliminary injunction against the grants on Feb. 13.

Prior to that, on Jan. 31, Federal District Judge Sidney C. Mize, was to hear a separate petition filed by Higgs asking for production of the records of the Citizens Councils and the State Sovereignty Commission.

BOTH ISSUE STATEMENTS

Both Daniel and Shaffer issued statements after they were granted permission by Judge Mize to withdraw from the suit.

Both said they had withdrawn their names at the request of "some" members of their unions.

Citizens council views race film

JACKSON, Miss. — The White Citizens Council here recently sponsored a public showing of ABC's film "Walk in My Shoes," which depicts the lot and the reaction of colored Americans today.

Council president John Wright said the viewing was held "to show some 450 members that the colored man's goal has always been black domination of the United States—by force if necessary."

"Walk in My Shoes" was prepared by an entirely colored newscast for ABC to show the colored man's outlook on the racial situation in the United States. It hit upon the Freedom Rides, with several pictures of the Jackson arrests.

Citizens Council Will Hear Speech By Paul Johnson

JACKSON, Miss., May 16. — (UPI)—Lt. Gov. Paul Johnson is scheduled to address the Citizens Council meeting celebrating "seven years of successful segregation" Wednesday night.

The meeting is being held by the Jackson Citizens Council on the seventh anniversary of the United States Supreme Court's school integration decision. Despite the ruling, all Mississippi schools are still segregated.

Johnson will be introduced by Circuit Judge Tom Brady, Mississippi's national Democratic committeeman and a Citizens Council leader.

John R. Wright, president of the Jackson council, said the "irony" of the anniversary commemoration "will not escape the Northern press. It is an ideal opportunity for every white resident of this area to show the nation that Mississippi is determined to remain segregated."

Council's Segregation Stand Praised Here

Lt. Gov. Paul Johnson praised the Citizens Council last night for preventing racial violence in Mississippi and preserving segregation and harmony between whites and Negroes.

The lieutenant governor told members of the Jackson Citizens Council that Negroes in Mississippi "are not only satisfied but are thoroughly happy in the condition in which they find themselves."

The lieutenant governor was the principal speaker at last night's meeting of the Jackson Council. The meeting was held on the seventh anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

Johnson declared that the only time integrationists made progress was when moderates in public office gave them support.

"There will never be on my part any assistance or help to agitators under any circumstances," he said.

He invited people from other areas of the nation to help build Mississippi but warned that the presence of "agitators" would be "throwing gasoline on a troubled fire."

The lieutenant governor emphasized that Mississippi will not back down on its stand for segregation.

COMMENDS PROGRAM

Johnson commended the Citizens Council Forum, a weekly radio and television program, as a valuable means of getting information to the rest of the country and declared that the Forum needs additional financial support.

"We have captured the high ground of truth and facts," he said. "The high ground leads to eventual victory. From this high ground there will be no retreat."

Circuit Judge Tom Brady of Brookhaven, who introduced

Johnson, told the Council members "the tyrannical U.S. Supreme Court has been lowered in the eyes of the nation" because of its 1954 desegregation decision.

In Mississippi, said Brady, "you are either in one army or the other. There is no middle camp."

Jackson Council President John Wright pointed out that "these have been seven years of successful resistance to the Black Monday decision by the Supreme Court."

"Lawless acts of the Supreme Court do not make law," he said. "The Supreme Court does not have the power to change the Constitution."

Wright concluded that "the South's stand is sound under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

W. J. Simmons, national administrator for the Councils, praised Gov. John Patterson of Alabama for his stand against the "freedom riders" who sought to test that state's bus terminal segregation laws last weekend.

Simmons said the groups stayed out of Mississippi because of "the legend of invincibility built up in our state and the knowledge that we will not tolerate integration."

Simmons told the group "We didn't start the integration fight and we never have asked for trouble. But if and when the showdown comes in our city and state, then the integrationists will learn what trouble really is."

Mississippi's Payments To Citizens' Councils Hit

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 8.—Four Jackson citizens asked federal court Saturday for an injunction against payments of public funds by the State Sovereignty Commission to white citizens' councils.

William Higgs, Jackson attorney, filed the suit for himself, two union officials, and a Negro grocer. In addition to Higgs the plaintiffs were C. E. Shaffer, an official here of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Lonnie B. Daniel, Communications Workers of America director for Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, and grocer Robert T. Smith, Jr.

Cites 14th Amendment

The suit charged that payments by the commission to the councils of \$20,000 and other monthly payments of \$5,000 during 1960 were contrary to the United States Constitution.

It said these payments violated the 14th Amendment because they were made from "funds derived from plaintiffs by taxation" and used "for the purpose of subverting and opposing the law of the land" against racial discrimination.

The complaint charged the funds from the commission to the councils, a private organization, are being used to:

1. "Encourage violence to prevent the elimination of racial discrimination" in Mississippi.

2. Incite "opposition both physical and otherwise to the recent decisions" of federal courts calling for desegregation of New Orleans public schools.

The councils contend they were formed to prevent violence.

The plaintiffs stated they object to "tax money exacted from them by the State of Mississippi being used to subvert the Constitution of the United States."

Barnett recently admitted that the commission, of which he is chairman, is making monthly payments of \$5,000 to the councils from a biennial appropriation of \$350,000 for the purpose of advertising segregation. But he said this

MAILED TO MIZE

Petition To Suspend Donations Is Filed

A federal judge was to receive today a petition from four Mississippians, including a Negro, to halt the use of public funds in fighting integration.

The four filed a complaint in federal court in Jackson Saturday asking that contributions from the State Sovereignty Commission to the Citizens Council be halted.

The complaint was mailed to Judge Sidney Mize in Gulfport and he was expected to receive it today.

The complaint was filed by C. E. Shaffer of Jackson, official of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Lonnie B. Daniels of Jackson, area official for the Communications Workers of America; Robert L. T. Smith Jackson Negro grocer and William L. Higgs, a Jackson attorney.

The Sovereignty Commission, created as a segregation "watchdog" agency by the Legislature, donated \$20,000 to the Citizens Council last June and began payments of \$5,000 per month to the Council in July.

The Citizens Council said the funds would be used for radio and television programs advocating states rights and segregation.

The complainants attacked the state law that authorized the Sovereignty Commission to donate public funds to private organizations.

They claimed in the suit that payments to the Council violate the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution because they are made from "funds derived by taxation" and used "for the purpose of subverting and opposing the law of the land" against racial discrimination.

The complaint also charges the funds are being used to:

"Encourage violence to prevent the elimination of racial discrimination" in Mississippi.

"Inciting opposition both physical and otherwise to the recent decisions" of federal courts calling for desegregation of New Orleans public schools.

ing for desegregation of New Orleans public schools.

"Paying off debts accumulated during the recent presidential campaign" in which the suit said the Councils supported the Unpledged Electors.

The complainants said they object to "tax money exacted from them by the State of Mississippi being used to subvert the Constitution of the United States."

Higgs asked that a three-judge federal court hear the complaint.

Meanwhile, the Sovereignty Commission continued another phase of its program to sell Mississippi's segregation story to the rest of the nation.

SPEAKER IN N. Y.

Chancellor R. P. Sugg of Eupora was in New York today to speak at the invitation of a civic club, a woman's group and a New York University professor.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he was "shocked" that New York groups would receive such speakers.

Sugg, accompanied by commission public relations director Erle Johnston, was to appear before the Port Jefferson, Long Island, Rotary Club, and the Long Island Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc., in Rockville Center.

Dr. Else Robinson, a professor at NYU, also invited Sugg to that state.

Wilkins declared "This is a free country, even though it doesn't work that way in Mississippi. No college class, Rotary Club or white church there would have a speaker on desegregation."

SUIT TO BLOCK FUNDS IS FILED

Four Jackson Men Ask US Court Action

By W. F. MINOR/
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss.—A suit seeking to block the \$5000 monthly donations of state funds to the White Citizens' Councils was filed in federal district court here Saturday by four Jackson men, one a Negro.

The action, which asks for a three-judge federal court to hear the case, charges that the donations to the private segregation resistance group by the state sovereignty commission violate the 14th Amendment.

William L. Higgs, young Jackson attorney, filed the suit and is also one of the four identified in the unpledged presidential elector movement, all identified as plaintiffs. Others are C. E. Shaffer, Jackson electrician and union official; Lonnie B. Daniel, three-state area director for the Communication Workers of America, and Robert L. T. Smith Jr., Jackson Negro grocer.

Reporters discovered the \$5000 monthly grant to the Citizens' Council had been authorized by the state sovereignty commission, the segregation "watchdog" agency, in July at a closed-door meeting of the body.

RADIO SERIES

In June the sovereignty commission had made a \$20,000 grant to the privately organized councils for their radio-television series, "The Citizen Council Forum."

Gov. Ross Barnett, who endorsed the \$5000 monthly grants to the councils, said it was authorized to assist the council's radio-television series.

He termed the expenditure "well worth while," and defended the commission's action.

In the suit, the Citizens' Council is charged with being organized for "subversion of the law of the land as embodied in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

It points out that many of the members of the board of directors of the state Citizens' Council are also members of the state sovereignty commission.

Higgs said the suit asks for an interlocutory injunction "in the shortest possible time" to stop further payments to the citizens council.

It also seeks to knock out the 1958 law under which the state sovereignty commission was created by prohibiting further enforcement of the act.

"If this suit prevails, it will effectively block the sovereignty commission and cut off any further expenditure of public funds for such purposes," he said.

"The thing we disagree with is the use of public funds for purposes of this organization," Higgs added.

The citizens councils, through its state administrator, William J. Simmons, because prominently and is also one of the four identified in the unpledged presidential elector movement, all identified as plaintiffs. Others are C. E. Shaffer, Jackson electrician and union official; Lonnie B. Daniel, three-state area director for the Communication Workers of America, and Robert L. T. Smith Jr., Jackson Negro grocer.

The suit contends that the councils are believed to be using the public funds "for purposes of financing direct intervention in the politics in the state of Mississippi and for paying off debts accumulated during the recent presidential campaign."

CLASS ACTION

Smith, the Negro grocer, was listed in the bill of complaint as bringing the action on behalf of all Negro citizens as a class action under federal rules of procedure.

All four of the plaintiffs are natives of the state and residents of Jackson.

Actions of the sovereignty commission in making the grants from its \$350,000 state appropriation are unconstitutional, the suit charges, because taxpayers are "deprived of their property without due process of law by way of taxation for the purpose of encouraging and compelling non-compliance with the law of the land as given in the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment to the United States constitution.

Named as defendants in the suit are the Citizens Council Forum, the Citizens Councils of

America, the Sovereignty commission, Gov. Ross Barnett, ex-officio chairman of the sovereignty commission, state Treasurer Evelyn Gandy and state Auditor W. D. Neal.

Barnett was unavailable for comment early Saturday afternoon, and reportedly was out of the city on a quail hunt.

Simmons declined to comment on the suit when contacted by *New Orleans Times-Picayune*.

Higgs said the suits ask federal district Judge Sidney Mize to request Judge Richard T. Rives, presiding judge of the fifth circuit court of appeals, New Orleans, to form a three-judge court for trial of the suit. Appeals may be taken directly to the United States Supreme Court from a three-judge bench.

The citizens councils are charged with advocating and inciting opposition "both physical and otherwise" to decisions of the federal courts in enforcing the school desegregation decision in New Orleans.

As exhibits to the suit are attached copies of the citizens council newspaper pointing out remarks made by citizens council member John R. Wright of Jackson, at the New Orleans rally of the council on Nov. 15 declaring "forceful resistance" be employed by the councils.

Higgs said he had been refused permission by the sovereignty commission to inspect their records, and as part of the suit, he called on the commission, along with the citizens council to produce their records in court.

PUBLIC FUNDS

Negro citizens, the suit charges, are deprived by the statutes creating the sovereignty commission and granting it broad powers from equal protection of the law "by using public funds to deprive (them) of equal facilities and opportunities and justice in the state of Mississippi."

It contends that the councils, by being granted public funds are "agents" of the sovereignty commission.

Name Miss. Governor In Suit Charging Misuse Of Funds

JACKSON, Miss. — (UPI) — Four Jackson citizens filed a lawsuit in federal court, Saturday for an injunction against payments of public funds by the State Sovereignty commission to White Citizens' Councils.

William Higgs, a Jackson attorney, filed the suit for himself, two union officials and a Negro grocer. It charged such monthly payments of \$5,000 to the councils from a biennial appropriation of \$350,000 for the purpose of advertising segregation. But he said this is in violation of the U. S. Constitution. Gov. Ross Barnett, state Treasurer Evelyn Gandy and State Auditor W. D. Neal.

Higgs also filed a motion asking the U. S. District court to order the defendants to open all records of their financial dealings with each other to inspection.

Records of the commission, the state's official segregation agency, are not open to the public.

The suit charged that payments by the commission to the councils of \$20,000 and other monthly payments of \$5,000 during 1960 were contrary to the U. S. Constitution.

It said these payments violated the 14th amendment because they were made from "funds derived from plaintiffs by taxation" and used "for the purpose of subverting and opposing the law of the land" against racial discrimination.

The complaint charged the funds from the commission to the councils, a private organization, are being used to:

1. "Encourage violence to prevent the elimination of racial discrimination" in Mississippi.

2. Incite "opposition both physical and otherwise to the recent decisions" in federal courts calling for desegregation of New Orleans public schools.

The plaintiffs stated they objected to "tax money exacted from them by the state of Mississippi being used to subvert the constitution of the United States."

Higgs asked that the case be

Citizens Council Contributions Not Yet Deductible

Internal Revenue Department Has Not Put Group On List

By CLIFF SESSIONS
United Press International
Something every member of the pro-segregation Citizens Council should know:

You might get involved with Uncle Sam if you deduct contributions to the council from your income tax payment.

This is true despite an enlistment brochure sent to prospective council members.

The brochure reads: "Our auditors advise us that contributions are deductible for income tax purposes."

At the request of United Press International, J. L. Enochs, director of the Internal Revenue office here, checked the list of organizations which have qualified for the deductible list. Enochs advised that the Citizens Council is not listed in any manner — not even the council's "educational fund."

BASIS FOR LISTING

The basis for qualifying for the list, said Enochs, "has to do with the organizations being for religious, charitable and educational purposes."

The council rival—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—is not listed as a qualified organization but a person can deduct payments to the NAACP "legal defense and educational fund."

In the past, council enlistment cards have borne the statement

that contributions were deductible, although they never have been declared deductible by the government. Now the deductibility claim is credited to "our auditors."

A telephone check with the council's Jackson headquarters resulted in this advice from a secretary: "it's probably all right to deduct contributions so go ahead and do it."

A secretary at the council headquarters in Greenwood said it was "debatable" whether a council contribution qualified as a deductible item.

NOT DEBATABLE

But Enochs said there is nothing debatable about it. Either an organization is on the qualified list or it isn't, he said, and the council is not.

Unauthorized deductions on tax returns will be disallowed, said Enochs. "In such cases, we have to go back and collect the additional tax, plus interest," he said. The interest is six per cent of the tax deficiency.

A council spokesman said an application had been filed for inclusion on the deductible list but that it had not been ruled on by the Internal Revenue Department.

Top council officials say they believe the ruling will put the council on the list. Such a ruling would be retroactive, they say, making previous deductions by council members in order. Internal Revenue officials say the ruling would not necessarily be retroactive.

In any case, presently the de-

duction of council contributions are in violation of the U. S. tax laws.

Judges to Rule On Payments to White Councils

JACKSON, Miss. — Three federal judges have been named to decide Feb. 13 whether the State Sovereignty Commission can donate public money to the private pro-segregation citizens councils.

The three judges, appointed by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, were Appeals Judge Ben Cameron of Meridian, North Mississippi District Judge Claude Clayton of Tupelo, and South Mississippi District Judge Sidney Mize of Gulfport.

Four Jackson men, one a Negro, filed complaints in federal court seeking to stop the sovereignty commission from donating money to the citizens councils.

The commission has donated \$20,000 in lump sum and has ordered a \$5,000-a-month payment for what it called advertising.

Under state law, the commission may do anything constitutional in the fight against desegregation. The four-man complaint attacks the constitutionality of the law, charging the money was being used to subvert and oppose the U. S. Constitution.